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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Roosevelt Says U. S. Outproduces Axis; N.E. to Get 357,500 Gals. Kerosene Daily

Moderate Can Stock O. K.; Quisling Attacks Church; Oil: Social Agencies Act

The World's Day—January 7, 1943

National: Small Food Carryover to Be Allowed

Housewives who register for War Ration Book No. 2 next month won't have coupons deducted for moderate amounts of canned or frozen foods they may have on hand, according to Harold B. Rowe, Director of the Food Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration. He did not disclose what the Government would consider a moderate amount of canned or frozen food. He explained that the decision to allow small children the same number of ration stamps as adults was made on the basis of administrative difficulties which would be encountered under another method.

Automobile pleasure driving was defined by the Office of Price Administration as including driving to places of amusement and recreation, social calls, or sightseeing or vacation tours. The definition permits drivng on shopping trips, to attend church services, and to meet any emergency involving a threat to life, health or property.

The 307-foot S. S. Peto, newest submarine of the United States Navy undersea fleet, arrived at New Orleans from the Great Lakes area via the Mississippi to undergo extensive outfitting and tests preparatory for service at sea.

Norway: Quisling in Attack on Free Churches

Puppet Premier Quisling, in the first attack on Norway's free churches, has prohibited the leader of Zion's Congregation in Oslo from entering his own church offices.

Dismissed Norwegian bishops, including Primate Eivind Berggrav, who is now under house arrest, have all issued pastoral letters extolling church opposition to the Quisling regime, Religious News Service reports. Forty clergymen have so far been summarily dismissed from their offices.

New England: Agencies Active in Fuel Emergency

Greater Boston United War Fund settlement houses and social agencies active in fuel oil shortage emergency, as more individual gifts are recorded. [Page 2.]

Farm Bureau Federation head predicted serious food and dairy produce shortage for all of New England. [Page 5.]

Record batches of Army and Navy aviation cadets leaving New England this week include 230 Army candidates who received preliminary processing today before leaving tomorrow as the largest single group ever assembled as Army cadets in Boston's Induction center. [Page 2.]

Washington: U. S. Moves to Dispel Local Shortages

The Government moved to dispel temporary local shortages of meats, butter, eggs and other essential foods by formation of state and area committees to handle critical supply problems caused by maldistribution. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced that the Food Administration would set up the committees which expect to begin functioning within 10 days.

Selective Service Headquarters said only 5,194 men out of the millions classified under the Draft Act had been sent to the camps for conscientious objectors, and 250 of them had transferred to the Army. With 1,083 others ordered to report to these camps, a total of 6,277 have been classified as conscientious objectors.

U. S. and Great Britain signed a marine agreement designed to do away with claims by either government against the other arising out of ship collisions, damage to cargo or salvage services. [Page 3.]

President Roosevelt in his Message to the new Congress convening today revealed that the United States produced 48,000 military airplanes in 1942, short of the goal set, but more than the total for Germany, Italy, and Japan combined.

Secretary Ickes, the Solid Fuels Co-ordinator, appealed for prompt resumption of work at Pennsylvania anthracite collieries, where production has been curtailed by a strike of some 12,000 coal miners.

Europe: Dierking Leads U. S. Troops in Ireland

Col. Irwin S. Dierking of Jeffersonville, Ind., has been appointed Commanding Officer of United States Troops in North Ireland. He was formerly Chief Quartermaster of the Northern Ireland Base Section and in his new command succeeds Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, now temporary leader of the U. S. Army forces in the European theater.

H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, United States Minister to Finland, landed at La Guardia Field Jan. 6, his only comment being, "I have been ordered back for consultation."

Admiral William H. Standley, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, returning from a visit to the United States, arrived at Kuibyshev by plane. He is expected to visit Moscow shortly.

Americas: Chile's Minister Ends Policy Tour

Chile's Foreign Office stated that Interior Minister Raul Maroles has returned from visits to the United States, Brazil, and Argentina with "decisive" information "to direct the foreign policy of Chile on the road which her own interests and solidarity with the rest of the American Republics dictate." There was no direct reference to a diplomatic break with the Axis, which is believed imminent.

In Lima, Peru adhered to a United Nations declaration of property rights in Axis-occupied lands.

The Honduran Congress approved an agreement with the United States, Mexico, Panama, and the Central American Republics to facilitate traffic over the Inter-American Highway.

In Havana, Ramon Vasconcelos, Minister of Education, has resigned from the Cabinet because, he said, it appeared he did not enjoy the confidence of President Batista.

In Buenos Aires, the Ministry of Interior suspended the Nazi daily, El Pampero, for five days, effective immediately, for an article published Tuesday which ridiculed potential candidates in Argentina's Presidential elections next November.

France: Difficulties Stalk Unity Negotiations

French unity negotiations were disclosed to be undergoing new difficulties but efforts to reach a working arrangement between General de Gaulle and General Giraud were proceeding.

General Giraud, radiocasting from Dakar, declared defeat of Germany is beyond doubt, though the fight will be "very hard."

German Armistice Commission members, included among those captured by American forces in North Africa, have been brought to London.

Canada: Surprise International Blackout

An international blackout spread over parts of Canada and the United States, as Ontario underwent a surprise blackout test last night that took in also the western part of New York State.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 7.

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Yo-ho-ho and a Bottle Of Milk for Britons

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The modern Royal Navy is turning more and more from rum to milk.

The Navy reported today that only 40 per cent of its sailors now take their rum ration, compared with 65 per cent in 1924, 88 per cent in 1913 and 91 per cent in 1850.

It said 24,000,000 cans of condensed milk were supplied to the Fleet in recent months.

Weather Predictions

COLD | SNOW | WARMER COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 5:57 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:43 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 5:58 p. m.; ends Saturday at 7:43 a. m.

Saltonstall, inaugurated as Bay State Governor for third term, urges action and not words.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a straight from the shoulder inaugural address Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called upon the 153d session of the Massachusetts General Court to figuratively clear its decks for action and presented a five-point program to guide the thoughts and energies of the legislators to the war effort.

The Governor's third inaugural address, one of the shortest given in many years and about one-third the length of his first two inaugural speeches, was given before a joint session of the House and Senate in the packed House chamber.

For the first time in modern history of the Legislature the inaugural ceremony was held at 2:30 in the afternoon instead of the traditional noon hour. This was done to avoid conflicting with President Roosevelt's message to Congress which was scheduled for 12 o'clock and was broadcast.

Five-Point Program

The Republican chief executive told the legislators that "the time is not for words, but action." He offered the following five points as a guide to their deliberations:

1. Maintain those services which are essential to health and strength on the home front.

2. Improve the management of public business. In the face of growing Federal taxes and the drain on manpower, be more efficient than ever, in order to get the best out of the manpower and dollars available.

3. Curtail, reduce or eliminate all services not materially contributing to the prosecution of the war; and utilize the services of every employee for the most vital duties, without impairing any Civil Service rights.

4. Postpone any construction of roads and buildings not directly vital to the war. Because of priorities and greater war needs, no non-war construction now!

5. Prepare for the days of peace when employment and other post-war problems will be enormous. Reduce or eliminate debts. Build up savings by curtailing non-essentials.

One Question

The Governor told the joint convention that with the country at war "there is only one question to consider: How can our Commonwealth best contribute to the winning of the war as quickly as possible?"

"This has been the only policy that has guided my action since the Legislature last met," the Chief Executive said. "It was made possible by the Legislature's unanimously giving me very full and complete powers to take those steps needed to back up the war policies of our country. Now it becomes the only policy which must govern our joint actions."

"By means of executive war orders I was able to handle each situation as it arose. Hence my recommendations are necessarily few. . . . We must harden ourselves to doing without. We must endure hardship. But above all, we must keep our war program rolling at top speed over every obstacle."

Referring to the critical oil situation facing the Bay State Governor Saltonstall said he had, in the past year, constantly attempted to see that Massachusetts got its full supply.

Changes Rapidly

"The picture changes rapidly," he declared, "but I am confident that our people, once they understand the need for any new action, and realize what is expected of them, will outdo themselves to carry on."

Patriotism is stronger than policing," he said.

Referring to the more than 225,000 men and women from Massachusetts serving in the armed forces of the United States, the Governor said that "post-war employment of our returning veterans is an essential part of our present job."

"I recommend that the measures assisting veterans of other wars be studied and those helpful to and needed by the present veterans be extended to them as librally as possible," he stated.

Turning to the recent Cocoanut Grove fire in which 488 persons lost their lives, the Governor termed it "the most tragic disaster in Boston's history."

"This must never happen again in Massachusetts," he declared. "I recommend the immediate study, review, and revision, where necessary, of our laws pertaining to safety at all places where the public gather. Divided authority must be eliminated. Responsibility must be definite and fixed. Enforcement must have no loopholes.

"So far as Boston is concerned, the Licensing Board is a logical

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

By a Staff Photographer

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall

Begins his third term as Chief Executive of the Bay State today at colorful exercises at the State House.

Pleasure Motoring Is Defined

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Official definitions of "pleasure driving" to be eliminated in 17 Eastern States came from the Office of Price Administration today as motorists in the hard-pressed area were warned by an oil industry committee to expect further cuts in gasoline consumption.

The text of the gasoline regulation follows:

"No person to whom a basic ration has been issued may use or permit the use of such ration for any driving in the gasoline shortage area other than occupational driving, or family or personal necessity driving, or driving by military personnel on furlough travel for the purpose of visiting relatives or making social calls. Family or personal necessity driving shall be deemed to include (but shall not be limited to):

"Driving for the purpose of essential shopping, procuring medical attention, attending religious service, visiting the sick, attending wakes or funerals, attending meetings directly related to the occupation or profession of the owner or person using the vehicle, or necessary to the public welfare or to the war effort, or driving for the purpose of meeting an emergency involving threat of life, health or property.

No Pleasure Drive

"No basic ration may be used for pleasure driving which shall include (but shall not be limited to):

"Driving for the purpose of attending places of amusement,

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Shipments to be made possible by loan of 200,000 oil drums by U. S. Army.

Daily shipments of 357,500 gallons of kerosene were assured New England today as Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Director of the Office of Price Administrator, and Eldon C. Shoup, Rationing Administrator, returned from Washington with definite promises of aid from Leon Henderson.

These shipments will be made possible by loan of 200,000 oil drums from the United States Army. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Conservator, will meet with the oil industry's Supplies and Distribution Committee tomorrow morning to discuss the problem of handling the drums and to arrange for pooling faciilties of those oil companies which will consent to help.

It was learned today that OPA officials in Washington, hearing that some of the oil companies believed it impossible to handle the drums, had abandoned the plan as impractical. However, New England oil men in Washington yesterday told Mr. Henderson, "You get the kerosene up there and we'll worry about the manpower problem."

The kerosene will come from a Southwest source, it was learned, and the daily shipments will begin arriving in seven to 10 days. "We hope and pray these added supplies will prevent disaster," was Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's comment on the news.

The Governor, at the request of Mr. Backman and Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director, called a conference this noon at the State House, attended by Capt. John F. Stokes, Acting Commissioner of Public Safety and head of the State Police, and by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Conservator, as well as by the OPA officials.

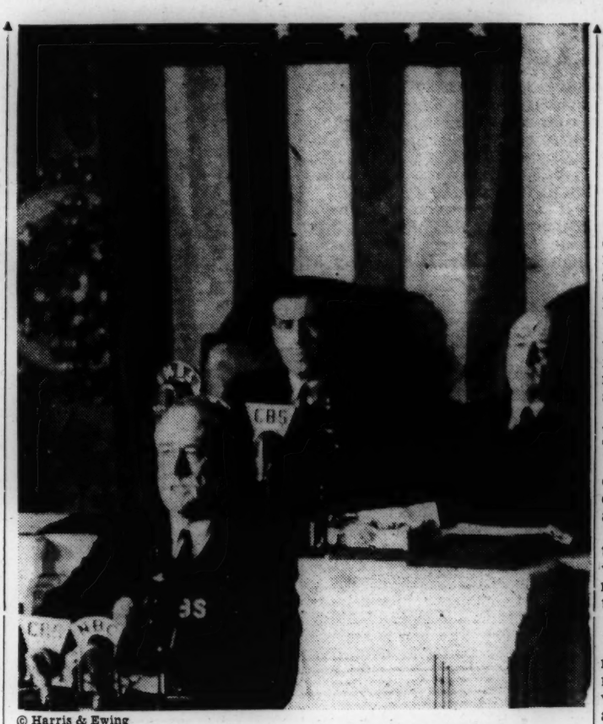
Priority for the Most Needed

Mr. Backman and Mr. Shoup also reported to the Governor that Washington, through them, had given authority to the regional OPA and state OPA offices to declare priorities on the use of fuel oil. This means, they explained, that a city or town found to be in desperate need of fuel oil at a particular time would be supplied by order of the OPA at the expense, if necessary, of other areas in less straitened circumstances. It also means that OPA will have authority to say which individual consumers will have first call on the oil supplies, it was learned.

Governor Saltonstall has addressed a letter to Mr. Parkman and to Captain Stokes, saying, in part: "I would appreciate it if you would inform all municipal police departments and state police of the general meaning of pleasure driving, ask their co-operation . . . and inform them that a more precise definition will be sent to them as soon as possible." The new definition came from Washington early this afternoon.

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A Godwin, when asked if his office would enforce the latest ban against pleasure driving, said: "I want to do everything possible to help win this war, but if they don't get a vacuum cleaner in Washington and clean out all these

Continued on Page 2, Column 4



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President Roosevelt Again Addresses Congress

Directly back of the President can be seen Vice-President Wallace and Speaker Rayburn.

Giraud to Meet de Gaulle; Soviet Drives Don Wedge

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, French Commissioner in North Africa, has agreed "in principle" to meet Gen. Charles de Gaulle on French soil, but proposed for various reasons that the conference be delayed until the end of January, it was announced authoritatively today.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 7—Efforts to bring about French union have reached a point where nothing short of a meeting between the chief actors in the drama may bring a solution.

Present situation, The Christian Science Monitor is able to disclose, is that though Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle both desire to unite their forces, they have very different ideas as to the basis on which this unity ought to be achieved.

General Giraud is prepared to agree to the most complete co-operation with General de Gaulle in the strictly military sphere. General de Gaulle, on the contrary, wants an agreement which would include not only unification of all French armed forces, but which would be accompanied by a political arrangement recognizing General de Gaulle himself as the real political and diplomatic spokesman of France.

The facts of the situation are these:

On Dec. 25 General de Gaulle sent a message to General Giraud,

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Foresees Allies well on road to victory this year in message to 78th Congress.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—President Roosevelt, delivering his annual message in person to a joint session of the seventy-eighth Congress today, primarily in his war-time role as Commander in Chief:

1. Disclosed to the world that the American arsenal is outproducing the entire Axis and cited "a miracle" of armament output to support it.

2. Foresaw the allies well on the road to Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo in 1943.

3. Called for a postwar alliance of the United Nations which will disarm Germany, Italy and Japan and keep the peace.

Mr. Roosevelt's address held out the hand of closer co-operation with Congress and offered the mailed fist of implacable war to the Axis.

Huge Output Totals

The President disclosed enormous production totals—48,000 military planes, 55,000 combat vehicles, 670,000 machine guns, and frankly proclaimed that the United Nations would launch a hard-striking offensive in Europe.

Addressing a Congress manifestly more independent and assertive than he has ever confronted in his 10 years in the White House, Mr. Roosevelt was substantially conciliatory. He aligned his Administration behind the fullest commitments in behalf of securing the peace an dadvocated a greatly broadened social security after the war.

He rejected the advice of some of his legislative associates—that he should avoid any controversy on social security He told Congress that he had reason to know that "our boys at the front" are deeply concerned with two things besides winning the fight and they were: A lasting peace which will be backed by something more than good intentions, and full employment for themselves and their families and their neighbors

He asked Congress to join with him in his conviction that "this great Government can and must provide this assurance"

In manner and phraseology the President's address was not docile nor was it aggressive. It was a middle-road speech to a middle-road Congress.

Apart from linking full employment and assurance against major economic hazards as essential peace aims, the message dealt only with the issues brought about by the war and in the course of his appeal for maximum co-operation "toward a common goal" Mr. Roosevelt:

Mistakes Admitted

1. Candidly and placatively admitted a variety of mistakes in the management of the war on the home front and reported or promised correction.

He commended the healthy self-criticism of American democracy and agreed that it was a spur to the Government. He laughingly admitted that he himself had been wearied by complicated Government questionnaires and guaranteed that the mechanisms of necessary wartime controls would be simplified. "We have learned by the mistakes we have made," he admitted to Congress.

2. Boldly advanced his strongest views that the United States must play a decisive role in the future peace and characterized isolationists as those "few Americans who think that this nation can end this war comfortably and then climb back into an American hole and pull the hole in after them." He declared that the United Nations must transform their war alliance into a peace alliance and in that unity prevent any attempt to re-arm in Germany, in Italy, in Japan or in any nation which "seeks to violate the 10th Commandment—'Thou shalt not covet.'"

Social Security Expansion

3. Sought to present the question of broadening the nation's social security program, particularly after the war, not as a controversial issue "but rather as a task for all of us to study sympathetically . . . with fairness to all and with injustice to none."

Mr. Roosevelt endorsed the principle that the Government must guarantee the right to full employment and assistance when the right is unavailable—an assurance "that will extend from the cradle to the grave."

"This great Government can and must provide this assurance," he said.

The President asked no immediate action nor proposed no specific program. That may come later.

4. Punctuated his lengthy review of the fighting fronts with the affirmation that the Axis had in 1942 lost its chance to win the war, that the Allies are going to strike in

Continued on Page 15, Column 4

Moves in Pacific Build to Crucial Climax

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Military operations in the Southwest Pacific are building up both in tempo and power involved toward a new climax which presumably will be as crucial to the whole Pacific war picture as was the big mid-November naval battle in the Solomons.

United States sea and air operations have attained a new range and aggressive action during the past week simultaneously with increasing indications of Japanese preparations for a new and powerful southward thrust.

It is impossible to know where the initiative lies and it is as good a guess at this stage of the proceedings that the Japanese are massing to meet an American threat as it is that our own forces are beginning countermeasures against a new Japanese threat. What information there is makes it certain only that both are preparing for the next round in the Southwest Pacific—probably again in the Solomons.

Daily Bombings

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's planes have been bombing Japanese transports and supply-ship concentrations in the neighborhood of Rabaul, New Guinea, advance Japanese naval base, steadily and almost daily for nearly two weeks.

Meanwhile, one of Admiral William F. Halsey's naval task forces ranged into the Japanese-held parts of the Solomons and in the process bombarded the new Japanese airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island. His bombers also have been pounding Munda regularly.

On Jan. 5, which apparently was a particularly active day for American concentration on all possible points of enemy activity, Admiral Halsey's bombers, escorted by long-distance fighters (Lockheed P-38's), found a Japanese cruiser near Buin, a small port on Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons, and attacked it.

Japanese fighter resistance to United Nations bombing attacks has increased notably during recent days, as also has the number of ships concentrated at Rabaul.

Main Units From Truk

The Rabaul concentrations do not in themselves constitute an indication of a major naval battle impending. However, the main units which have participated in past actions in this area did not concentrate at Rabaul before a particular movement began. The warships came from Truk.

Hence, when transports and supply ships begin multiplying at Rabaul, the tendency now is to assume that naval forces are concentrating at Truk for the same operation which the Rabaul concentration advertises.

At the rate operations are developing now, a climax within another week is regarded as logical. That would mean a two-months lapse of time between two major peaks of war activity, which is approximately the time interval best suited to the distance of the operations from Japanese bases.

Two months gives the Japanese time to take all damaged ships back to home ports. Light damage can be repaired in much less time and even relatively heavy damage is repairable in that interval. The absence of Japanese carriers from any of the recent operations would indicate that they have been under repair and are likely to be among those ships which will reappear in the new phase about to develop.

U. S. Warships Shell Base on New Georgia

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 7

In a daring foray into the Japanese-dominated middle Solomons, a United States force of surface warships has shelled and battered the enemy air base and installations at Munda, New Georgia Island.

The operation, which was carried out during the early morning darkness Jan. 5, was reported in a Navy communiqué yesterday which told also of an air attack, with uncertain results, on a heavy Japanese cruiser and the bombing of an enemy transport about 300 miles north of Guadalcanal Island.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Russian forces have broken through on a 20-mile front and are driving westward toward the mouth of the Don, where they have reached a point only 75 miles from Rostov. If that much-contested port should be gained, 500,000 to 1,000,000 Germans south and east of the river would be out of touch with the main armies of the central front.

What the Germans intend to do remains a puzzle. If they had intended to remove the danger of being cut off by the Russian drive to Rostov, they would have had to retreat from their advance posts in the Caucasus and on the Black Sea long ago. Their retreat in Caucasus today could scarcely bring them out of danger if General Rokossovsky's remarkable progress toward Rostov is maintained.

By the manner in which they hold to Tuapse and the Black Sea ports, it would almost appear that they intend to get supplies for all Caucasus points by that route, regardless of how much they may be isolated to the north.

However that may be, the Russians have pushed on 55 miles in four days to Apolonskaya on the railway linking the Caucasus with Rostov, recovering much territory that the Germans had occupied at much cost last fall.

On the Don, they have reached Bolshaya Orlovka, 75 miles from Rostov—some reports say Konstantinovsk, little more than 60 miles from the port. Only two days ago they were 50 miles away at Tsimlyansk.

Little change is recorded in North African fighting. The local engagement of two days ago by which British infantry and Commando troops with some United States Rangers captured Jebel Azzag, a height 15 miles west of Mateur, failed to attain its objective. The assault was successfully planned and carried the hill, but the Germans proved strong enough to drive out the Allied force and the situation remains as before.

The incident clearly was of minor importance, the main operations—both in Tunisia and Tripolitania, where General Montgomery's Eighth Army is operating—being held up by bad weather.

One German report, quoted from Stockholm, has it that Gen. Walther Nehring, who has been in command in Tu-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

N. E. Sends Out Nearly 1,000 Aviation Cadets

War Activities in New England

Nearly 1,000 Army and Navy aviation cadets are leaving New England this week for training, with tomorrow's departure of more than 400 Army candidates comprising the largest group of its kind.

Yesterday the Navy set a record of its own in dispatching 400 to active duty.

Half the fledgling hopefuls were assigned to the Naval Flight Training at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and the other half to Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn. After three months, each group will be ordered to a U. S. Pre-Flight School.

Today the Army's group of more than 400 finished local processing. The Boston Recruiting and Induction Service handled 230 at its headquarters on Commonwealth Avenue. Still in civiliar clothes, they are to board a train tomorrow morning at North Station, bound for training at Nashville, Tenn.

The trainload is to stop during the day at Fort Devens, but will proceed almost immediately to the southern school, which is one of three schools which cadets are sent to for Air Force training.

The entire Army batch had enlisted prior to the Presidential Order freezing enlistments. Ahead of them is eight months of training, to become pilots, bombardiers, or navigators.

Included in Boston's batch were 45 Dartmouth College undergraduates, among them Lowell Thomas, Jr., son of the noted writer and news commentator.

Yesterday's record departure of the Navy also included 15 aviation cadets who have completed civilian pilot training, now bound for the Navy's pre-flight school at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Officer Candidates

Men between 20 and 31 may enlist as Marine Officer Candidates before Feb. 1, in an extension of time for all Marine enlistments just announced. Officer candidates should be college graduates or persons with some college background and business or professional experience.

Ensign Now Lawyer

Lots of lawyers are becoming Navy officers these days but yesterday an Ensign under training at Harvard who had taken a bar examination in Virginia was sworn in as a member of the California bar.

Ensign James K. Barnum of San Bernadino, Calif., joined the Navy last year after graduating from Stanford Law School in California. While stationed in Norfolk, Va., he succeeded in a special arrangement to take the California examination there. Later, coming to the Navy's Supply Corps School, he was notified he had passed. Further special arrangement was made, and the California Supreme Court allowed him to take his oath from Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court.

Technician Teachers

Both men and women are needed immediately as junior instructors or as paid students to become instructors of the enormous number of air technicians being developed by the Army and Navy, announced the U. S. Employment Service today.

This is the first time women have been recruited for this particular position, it was pointed out in the call for citizens 20 years of age or over, who have a year in college or a year of experience, beyond high school, in engine mechanics, sheet-metal, welding, machinery, photography, or radio.

Women with teaching experience are particularly needed, the announcement said.

Civilians with an airplane mechanic's certificate or ground instructor's certificate issued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration will be eligible for immediate appointment.

Students accepted will ge given a training course of from three to six months at an Army or Navy training center in Illinois and will be paid at the rate of $1,620 a year during this training period.

After the course is completed, individuals will become civilian instructors at $2,000 a year and transferred at government expense to air service schools as civilian instructors. Further promotions to higher grades paying from $2,600 to $4,600 a year are open to instructors who show ability.

If applicants are found with adequate qualifications now, they may receive appointments as junior instructors immediately at $2,000 a year.

Courses include radio operating or engineering, airplane mechanics, and shop work. Transportation from home and living expenses during the training period must be provided by the paid appointee.

Mayor Gets Stripes

Providence's Mayor, Dennis J. Roberts, today was sworn in as a Navy Lieutenant, at First Naval District Headquarters in Boston. During his leave from the mayoralty chair, William A. Cahir as President o fthe City Council's will serve as Acting Mayor.

A witness of the celemony was Lieut. Commander Robert E. Quinn, former Governor of Rhode Island, who is attached to the law staff of the District headquarters.

New Hampshire's Legislature Asked To Work at Night

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood today asked the State Legislature to work longer hours and to hold night sessions if necessary in order to shorten the biennial session which opened yesterday.

In an inaugural address marking the beginning of his second term, the Governor said the nearly 500 members of the Legislature and attachés should be returned to civilian duties as soon as possible as a war measure.

He asked for sweeping wartime powers to facilitate this State's cooperation with the Federal Government in the war.

The Chief Executive recommended that a State building code be enacted as a pattern for local communities to adopt and enforce and declared that several State departments should be revamped and consolidated as an economy measure.

The State's $75,000,000 recreational interests is a major problem, the Governor warned the Legislature. He said that some of the owners of recreational properties might be forced to sell their holdings with consequent tax losses to communities.

The Governor said that he would submit his budget message within three weeks, earlier than customary.

Governor Blood was sworn into office shortly before noon today by Ansel N. Sanborn, President of the Senate. The Governor then administered the oath to the five members of his Council.

Members of the State Supreme Court joined with former Governors and State officials in the traditional ceremony in the Hall of Representatives.

Army officers from Grenier Field at Manchester and Navy officers from the Portsmouth Navy Yard were among the guests of honor.

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INDIAN WALK SHOES

"As Comfortable as a Moccasin for Every Member of the Family"

NEW YORK STORES: 13 W. 39th Street, 987 Madison Avenue, 2315 Broadway, 2604 Broadway, 4221 Broadway, 301 East Fordham Road, 1372 Metropolitan Avenue. BROOKLYN STORES: 25 Bond Street, 892 Flatbush Avenue, 4709 13th Avenue, 304 Utica Avenue. MT. VERNON: 11 Gramatan Avenue. FAR ROCKAWAY: 1916 Mott Avenue. HEMPSTEAD: 259 Fulton Avenue. JAMAICA: 89-65 164th Street. NEWARK: 1212 Raymond Boulevard. EAST ORANGE: 602 Central Avenue. WHITE PLAINS: 128 Mamaroneck Avenue.

Army Fledglings-to-Be

By a Staff Photographer

Aviation Cadets at Boston Induction Center

Massing in front of the Army's Recruiting and Induction Center in Boston today, these 230 men have been accepted as aviation cadets and will soon shed their "civies" for olive-drab uniforms. Tomorrow they join about 200 others from New England to entrain for Nashville, Tenn., on the way to wings as pilots, bombardiers, or navigators. Uniformed in front, left to right, are: Maj. Edward H. Holterman, President of the local Aviation Cadet Board, and Maj. Ralph H. Wells, a chief examining officer.

Back to Woodbox For City Printers

Boston's city printing plant at 174 North Street is being heated today by wood.

Bereft of oil since yesterday, the staff turned to and chopped up some old lumber and packing cases that had been in the basement for some time, moved aside the oil-burning mechanism, and set fire to the wood. Temperature was reported at noon as being "fairly warm." The near-by Traffic Commission offices are virtually without any heat except what can be garnered from two portable oil stoves brought in this morning by the staff. Only a skeleton force of five is manning the office today, it was learned.

8 New Englanders Held in Philippines By the Japanese

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The War Department made public yesterday the names of 336 U. S. soldiers, including eight New Englanders, who were held as prisoners of war by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands. There were 334 officers, one enlisted man, and one warrant officer listed.

The new Englanders named were, by states:

Connecticut

Ashborn, First Lieut. Walter Ludwig—Mrs. Frances Ashborn, mother, Bridgeport.
Maynard, Maj. Clarence Francis—Mrs Edith M. Honeyman, sister, Norwich.

Massachusetts

Bartlett, First Lieut. David B.—David E. Bartlett, father Belmont.
Day, First Lieut. Murray M.—Murray Greene Day, father, Boston.
Pennell, Capt. Robert — Mrs. Dorothy Lacey Pennell, wife, Lynn.
Rosen, Capt. Melvin Herbert — Joseph Rosen, father, Gloucester.

Rhode Island

Cormack, First Lieut. Bruce L.—Mrs. Adam H. Cormack, mother, Providence.

Vermont

Carney, First Lieut. Everett J. Mrs. Jeannette Carnrey, wife, Cambridgeport.

N. E. to Get Day Shipments Of 357,500 Gallons Kerosene

Continued from Page 1

impractical college professors who persist in balling things up, everyone will get so disgusted that there will be a general breakdown in the morale of the community."

Military demands have again set a stumbling block in the path of what might have been a relief measure in the New England oil shortage. Federal officials had barely finished telling a Senate Committee of apparently practicable inventions for sealing steel box cars for the carriage of petroleum products in bulk when Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts was informed by an official of the Office of Defense Transportation that the Army wants these box cars employed for the transport of troops.

The railroads, faced with a potential shortage of the regular Pullman and coach cars, have completed plans for converting steel box cars, Joseph E. Keller of the ODT General Counsel's Office pointed out to Mr. Clason. The program calls for construction of three tiers of berths along both sides of the box cars, with seats for daytime use under the first tier. This program would probably take all the surplus box cars, Mr. Keller indicated.

Last Monday, Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Administrator, informed the Special Senate Petroleum Investigating Committee, headed by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, that inventions for sealing box cars have progressed so far that 200 such sealed cars have been ordered. Mr. Eastman added that there are now a few thousand surplus steel box cars that might be thus converted for petroleum carriage.

New England's Congressional delegation dropped party differences today as they joined in efforts to ease the fuel oil shortage at home. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, (R) of Massachusetts declared that the chief obstacle to a solution of the problem was "the lack of a well-co-ordinated Department of Petroleum with a single administration." She revealed plans to introduce soon a bill empowering Harold L. Iickes, Petroleum Administrator, to make final allotments of all available fuel oil, including that required by the armed forces. On the floor she implored her fellow House members to urge their constituents to forego non-essential use of oil, so that sections in need of the fuel could get it.

Mrs. Rogers, a member of the Congressional Committee which has been holding hearings on the fuel oil supply problem, pointed out that, under the present setup, the Petroleum Administrator determines the amount of fuel oil available for civilian use, the War Production Board can take over supplies to meet its requirements, and the Office of Price Administration determines the amount of civilian rations.

"This chaotic situation is inexcusable," she said. "I think the Petroleum Administration should be notified in advance, of the amounts required by the armed forces and the War Production Board," Mrs. Rogers declared, "and the Petroleum Administration needs much more information from the departments handling fuel oil." She disclosed that she had telegraphed President Roosevelt to this effect last Saturday.

To Enforce Joy Ride Ban

The order to halt pleasure driving will be "rigidly" enforced in Massachusetts, according to a statement made yesterday by Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director. "The Governor has assured me," said Mr. Parkman, "of the prompt and effective co-operation of all State and local agencies just as soon as precise information is available on the definition of pleasure driving."

He declared that the vast majority of Massachusetts autoists had been making their unselfish contribution to the war effort and that the new regulation would only "reach those who persist in unnecessary driving at a time when both gasoline and fuel oil shortages are critical."

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Fuel Conservator, announced that a "substantial emergency supply" of range oil is en route to Boston—by which he was understood to mean something slightly less than a normal day's supply—and due to reach the city sometime today. More will be arriving within the next several days, he said, but stressed that such shipments could not continue indefinitely because they are being diverted from other Eastern Seaboard states.

Governor in Brief Inaugural Urges Action and Not Words

Continued from Page 1

body to assume this responsibility. Sufficient authority, funds, and qualified personnel must be assigned to this Board to perform its duty."

While declaring he would recommend no new taxes the Governor said he felt that present revenues must be maintained in order to continue to keep the State tax burden on local communities as low as possible.

"We must pay our bills," he said, "we must continue to retire debt, and we must accumulate reserves. . . . A fund for use in case of disaster must continue to be immediately available.

"I recommend that you pass the necessary legislation to permit municipalities to set up such reserves and the State again to build up its war emergency fund."

Referring to the special committee under the leadership of the Commissioner of Administration and Finance which has been exploring the possibility of "carefully thought out public works" projects to ease the readjustment from war to peace employment, the Governor recommended carrying on of the program by a group consisting of the State Emergency Public Works Commission and the Chairman of the State Planning Board.

One such project, proposed enlargement of the East Boston airport, he said, can be commenced now without interfering with the war effort by the purchase of additional land and starting the work of filling and grading.

Airport Enlargement

"I recommend a bond issue of $3,000,000 for enlarging this airport in addition to funds already appropriated and still available," the Governor said.

Commending the Committee on Public Safety and the State Guard the Governor said that the work of these groups must go on.

Discussing the shortage of manpower in plants and industries not directly engaged in war production the Governor said that these plants must be kept efficient to meet civilian needs. He recommended that the Commissioner of Labor and Industries be given the same powers in all plants that he now has in war production.

He also recommended increasing the maximum benefit rates for unemployment compensation along with lines which will be suggested by the Advisory Council of the Employment Security Division.

Reminding the Legislators that the farmers are face to face with serious war problems the Governor said he would endorse any help they may be able to give dairy and other farmers. "Remember," he said, "they are providing our necessaries of life in greater quantities than ever before."

In closing the Governor said, "In considering all the subjects which will come before you, the constant question which you must ask yourself is 'Will the action we take help win the war?'"

Two Explosive Fires Kill Six and Injure 40

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Two explosive fires—one in a crowded bowling alley and the other in a truck repair plant Jan. 6—proved fatal to six persons and sent 40 others to hospitals.

Seven workers were injured when flames and three explosions swept through the repair shop of the Heil Company.

Six men perished, 33 persons required hospital treatment and scores of others suffered minor injuries in the midnight blaze at the Beverly Bowling Alleys.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "Paolo Veronese" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 p. m. Open free to the public.

A lecture on "Is Germany Changing Too?"—one of the series of "Interpretation of World Events"—will be given by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery in the Copley-Plaza at 10:45 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 9
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Rubber Head Says Germans Lack Chemists

Germany — conceded great chemically before World War I—will fall down in this war on the lack of adequate chemistry, William O'Neil, President of General Tire and Rubber Company, declared in Boston today.

At a welcoming luncheon to the local representatives of the Yankee Network, which his company recently purchased, local rubber company officials, and the radio press, Mr. O'Neil said that Germany entered World War I with 98 per cent of the world's market in chemical dyes and related organic developments in her hands. Now, however, the United States, eh said, has entered this war with 95 per cent of the world's market. In synthetics and its related fields of plastics, the United States has outstripped the world, he also declared.

The great mistake Germany has made, the Akron Rubber Company President said, was in exiling the personnel of her great chemical industry and replacing them with Aryan Germans. Her great chemists, he said, were Jewish, Danish, Austrian, Polish, English, and even American, because it takes all nationalities to make a chemical industry.

As a result of having no great chemists now, he declared, German synthetic tires tracked wide open in the Russian winter under temperatures of 20 below zero just as American rubber men felt they would do. Recent tires taken from the Germans show, he added, that the Nazis have gone back to a combination of about 65 per cent natural rubber and 35 per cent synthetic rubber in order to keep their war vehicles moving.

As for America's own synthetic production, though he would not disclose exactly Mr. O'Neill said that probably by the end of 1943 America would be getting synthetic production to fill its military needs. The civilian, he added, must not expect to get any more rubber for tires until after the war.

Twelve New Spars Are Inducted At Boston Station

Twelve young women, seeking to serve their country in the present crisis, were today inducted into the SPARS, women's reserve of the United States Coast Guard when Lieut. Chester Caton, procurement officer, administered the oath of allegiance at the Recruiting Station, 70 State Street, Boston.

It was the second group of "enlisted personnel" to be admitted at Boston, the first four and those inducted today being due to leave late this month for a one-month course in Iowa before going to advanced schools for three months' technical training in any branch for which aptitude tests show they would be best fitted.

Six of those inducted today come from families rich in Navy tradition. The entire group is: Mrs. Laura Rose Shine of Somerville; Florence Evelyn Citado of Somerville, a sister to Mrs. Shine; Phyllis Carter Toombs of Manchester, N. H.; Margaret M. Kratzer of Roslindale; Elaine Greenlaw of Melrose; Frances M. Mahoney of Waltham; Helen P. Tasker of Brattleboro, Vt.; Mrs. Barbara M. Murphy of Cambridge; Virginia E. Moore of Athol; Anne E. Konieczko of Chelsea, Carolyn Stramska of Salem, and Louise M. Bergin of Waltham.

Gibsons Unable To Attend Exhibit

Charles Dana Gibson, whose works are to be shown in a special exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, from Jan. 13 to Feb. 21, has notified the Museum that he and Mrs. Gibson have had to cancel their plan of coming to Boston for the opening ceremony on Jan. 12.

Boom for President Marks Saltonstall Inauguration

Rumbles of a presidential boom for Leverett Saltonstall echoed througtout the State House this morning as the Chief Executive began his third term as colorful inaugural ceremonies this afternoon. Despite a Democratic contention that "this looks like the start" of such a boom, the Massachusetts House today voted 122-to 54 to commend the Bay State's Republican Governor for the way in which he had handled the wide powers conferred on him two years ago.

Rep. Michael J. Neville (D) of Cambridge, minority floor leaer, introduced the presidential-boom angle in seeking consideration of a motion by a fellow Democrat, Rep. Paul J. McCarty, of Boston, praising Governor Saltonstall for "the judicious exercise of the wartime powers granted by the last Legislature." The motion was adopted and Mr. Neville's move for consideration was turned down on a roll-call vote.

Because of the oil crisis, Governor Saltonstall arrived at the State House early today, remaining there and dressing for the ceremony in his office.

When the Governor stood before Senate President Jarvis Hunt and took the oath of office, he became the first Chief Executive to enter upon a third term since the biennial election of Governor was adopted in 1919. The last Governor to serve three terms was Samuel W. McCall, who served three one-year terms from 1916 to 1919.

Lacking this year was the 19-gun salute which usually proclaims the inauguration of a new chief executive. This was omitted at the request of the Governor.

Ceremonies Short

The usual dignataries, many of them in morning clothes, were on hand for the ceremonies, which were comparatively short this year due to the brevity of the Governor's address, which was approximately 2,500 words in length.

The Governor's inaugural speech, following the trend of the times, called for action by the legislators instead of words, and urged attention to matters pertaining to the war effort to the exclusion of all else.

The Governor's family was escorted to the State House from their home at Chestnut Hill at 1:15 by Col. Daniel Tyler and Capt. Frank R. Gaw, military aids to the Governor. On arrival at the Governor's office, Captain Gaw escorted Mrs. Saltonstall, and Susan and Bill, the youngest children, to the Speakers Gallery.

A State Guard band under the direction of Lieut. Frank Warren assembled in the first-floor corridor outside the House Chamber at 1:45. Upon the arrival of all the State officers and guests in the House, the band played one stanza of the National Anthem.

This year, the inaugural parade had an added military touch with the presence of several Army and Navy officials stationed in this area. Among those taking part in the ceremonies were: Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District; Maj. Gen. Kenneth G. Blood, Commanding the New England Sector; Col. H. C. Pierce, a local executive for the Marine Corps and various military and naval aids. Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Foley, commanding the State Guards, and members of the Governor's military staff also were in the procession.

Others taking part in the inaugural parade were foreign consuls, Former Governors John L. Bates, Channing H. Cox, and Joseph B. Ely; two former Lieutenant Governors, Francis E. Kelley, and Robert Lute, as well as Mayors of Massachusetts cities.

Judges of the Supreme, Superior, and Land Court assembled at the State House at 2 o'clock and were escorted to the House Chamber by Sergeant-at-Arms Charles O. Holt just prior to the inaugural procession.

Members of the Senate filed into the House shortly before the Governor was escorted into the chamber at approximately 2:30. The capacity audience rose and cheered as the Chief Executive proceeded down the center isle to begin his third two-year term.

Because this was a repeat performance for Governor Saltonstall one of the most colorful customs which takes place when a new Governor is sworn in was missing—namely the long walk alone down the State House steps by the retiring Governor.

Crowd Attends

Today's crowd filled every available space in the House galleries and overflowed into the corridors.

Of the Governor's immediate family only Mrs. Saltonstall, daughter Susan and Bill—a student at Amherst—were present at the inaugural. The Governor's two war-age sons are in the service—Peter with the Marines somewhere in the Solomons and Leverett, Jr., in the Army and, until recently, at Fort Devens. The Governor's elder daughter Emily is in the Waves and is stationed in the west.

Immediately following the swearing in of the Governor, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill was given the oath of office. Also sworn in today as part of the inaugural ceremonies were the eight members of the Executive Council elected last November. **J. B.**

War Fund Drive Goes On Amid Aid for Cold Homes

After remaining open all night as a refuge for families driven from their homes through lack of fuel oil in the midst of freezing weather, Greater Boston United War Fund settlement houses and neighborhood centers today pledged that they would continue to stand by as long as the emergency exists.

Directors and workers of these agencies—which will benefit in the 1943 campaign to raise $7,800,000—continued to adapt their facilities to the emergenecy by securing cots, blankets, and other necessities to care for those who might be forced to call upon them for assistance.

As War Fund agency workers united to meet the needs of the community, thousands of campaign workers speeded their solicitation of special gifts' contributions.

A plea for volunteers to aid in the distribution of thousands of pieces of literature, subscription blanks, and other material necessary to the campaign was issued by General Chairman Charles C. Cabot.

"The gasoline shortage and other transportation difficulties have combined to leave us far behind on our supply schedule, Mr. Cabot stated. Help is at a premium and, of course, the war effort comes first.

"It seems to me, however, that there are many residents of Greater Boston communities who work in Boston proper and could help solve this problem for us. Many of them use their cars, which are necessary in their business, and drive home with empty seats at night. If some of these would stop by United War Fund headquarters at 70 Pearl Street and pick up a package to drop at local headquarters in their respective towns we would be very grateful. We can also use assistance in Boston and will welcome any volunteer who can devote an hour or two during the day to help out."

Boston University's President Daniel L. Marsh will call together tomorrow afternoon the 100 group captains for the 100 groups into which Boston University has been divided for contributing to the Fund. Setting $7,800 as the University's goal, these group captains will start soliciting from faculty and staff members next week, according to Prof. John S. Perkins, Assistant to the President, who has been appointed Chairman of the University's War Fund drive.

Among the large individual gifts reported today were:

$10,960—Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley.
9,000—Francis A. Countway.
5,000—Mrs. William Amory.
3,750—Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stevenson.
3,500—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Moors.
2,000—Mr. and Mrs. Russell G. Fessenden.
1,750—Miss Margaret A. Fish.
1,300—Mrs. Moses Williams.
1,000—Miss Sanda Countway; Richard McC. Grandin; Prof. and Mrs. George W. Pierce.
900—Mrs. Robert DeW. Sampson.
800—Dr. Hugh Williams.
600—Mrs. Samuel S. Drury; Miss Isabella Grandin; Prof. Fred N. Robinson.
500—Joseph Warren, Jr.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | SNOW | WARMER COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so cold tonight as last night. Light snow beginning about daybreak. Gentle winds.

Maine, Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued cold tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Not quite so cold tonight as last night. Light snow beginning about daybreak.

Eastport to Block Island: No storm or small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:04 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

Garments for the Red Cross

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Italian Women Make Dresses and Sweaters

Under the leadership of Mrs. Amalia Bonfiglio of Belmont, Grand Trustee of the Italo-American Ladies of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Order of the Sons of Italy in America (left), more than 3,000 garments, including skirts and dresses for youngsters, dresses for women, and pajamas, shirts, and sweaters for men, were made during the past year by women of the organization, and given to the Red Cross. Shown here with Mrs. Bonfiglio, left to right, are: Mrs. Thomas Buonomo of Medford and Mrs. Vincent Caroselli of Everett.

Outlaw Strike Staged By 12,000 Coal Miners

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 7 (AP)—An outlaw strike of 12,000 miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields created a shortage of hard coal today, even as the Eastern Seaboard felt the pinch of newly tightened rationing of fuel oil.

Outgoing shipments were curtailed sharply and deliveries to domestic consumers here in the center of the anthracite region were limited to one ton.

Meanwhile, three local unions of the United Mine Workers of America, disregarding leaders' pleas that they return to work immediately, voted to remain on strike.

The shortage was reported after the Office of Price Administration slashed fuel-oil rations by 25 per cent for all non-residential buildings in 17 Eastern States. Anthracite is used primarily in homes, but thousands of householders have converted from oil to coal in accordance with Government demands.

Price Increase Granted

The OPA, acting to increase production, also granted an increase of 50 cents a ton, or about 5 per cent, in hard coal ceiling prices yesterday to enable operators to meet higher production costs. The increase was part of a Government-sponsored plan to boost the mine work week from 35 hours in five days to 42 hours in six days.

An urgent appeal to the strikers to return and settle their grievances "through proper channels" was made by Thomas Kennedy, International Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W., which had condemned the walkout. Within a few hours, however, three local unions passed a formal strike vote and workers in another colliery voted to go out.

Mr. Kennedy said the union's Executive Committee would be asked to hear any protests over dues and that operators would be asked to discuss wages as soon as the six-day-week plan is worked out. All preliminaries for adoption of the plan have been completed.

Earlier yesterday a federal grand jury in New York indicted 29 anthracite corporations and 26 of their officers or employees on charges of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act by fixing prices between them from 1939 until the spring of 1942.

U. S. vs. Santa Claus

Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the industry, replied that the industry had "subsidized" buyers of anthracite by selling below cost and that the suit should be entitled "United States versus Santa Claus."

Indictments returned against the anthracite corporations and their officers charged that the defendants attended or were represented at meetings in New York City during the three years mentioned, and that trade practices, discounts, and circular prices and the effective dates of rises were agreed upon at these meetings.

It was charged that a price-fixing system was set up to require the defendants to adhere to circular prices. The indictments asserted that the companies indicted mined about 80 per cent of the 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons of anthracite produced this year.

Farming Boosted To War Industry In Canadian Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 7 — Farming in Canada has become a war industry. Plans for stepped-up production in 1943 are being worked out between federal and provincial departments of agriculture and farming organizations.

Main feature of the program, which follows lines agreed upon at the recent Dominion Provincial Conference, is increased shipments of food to Britain.

The new farming economy will enable Canadian farmers to cooperate more effectively in any arrangement that may be made with the United States to dovetail their supplies to other Allied nations.

One change that has already occurred is the spread of diversified farming across the country. Bacon production in Western Canada exemplifies this. Of the 1943 contract for bacon to be supplied to Britain, 60 per cent is expected from the three great wheat-growing provinces of Western Canada, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

In winter the labor needs of agriculture are of course less than in the open season, but concern is felt for the coming year. There is pressure from all sides for adequate labor provisions for farming for the coming year so that the increased production demands may be satisfactorily met.

At the Dominion-Provincial Conference the suggestion was made that a National Advisory Committee on Manpower should include in its membership one farmer from each Province. It is not yet clear whether such an arrangement will be made. Much of the needed labor will undoubtedly have to be supplied by women and by men unfit for military service.

Florida Races Called Off

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—Tropical Park has called off its horse race meeting, which had five more days to run, and Hialeah Park decided not to open its season next Wednesday in the face of the ban on automobile pleasure driving.

4-H Club Achievement Winners

Robert L. Nash — Margaret Hedderich — Claude R. Wickard

The nation's top 4-H Club achievement winners, Mr. Nash of Ryan, Jefferson County, Oklahoma, and Miss Hedderich of Camden, Carroll County, Indiana, receive the highly prized silver service awards of the President of the United States. The presentation was made at the annual Club Congress in Chicago by Mr. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, who is a farm neighbor of Miss Hedderich.

Elmer Davis Gives First Book in Drive

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 7

Tolstoy's "War and Peace," contributed by Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, is the first book collected in a new, 1943 campaign to obtain millions of volumes for the armed forces.

OWI, in announcing Mr. Davis' contribution, called upon Americans for "good" books.

Members of the armed forces "need books about the ideas for which they are fighting," OWI said. "They need books to help a fellow get ahead in the Army or Navy or Marines or Merchant Marine. Most of all, they need books they will enjoy reading—good fiction, good mystery stories, good biographies."

U. S.-Britain To Cut Marine Damage Suits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A marine agreement designed to eliminate loss of precious time and tonnage through damage claims and litigation has been signed by the United States and Great Britain, the State Department announced today.

In general the agreement does away with claims by either government against the other arising out of ship collisions, damage to cargo or salvage services.

In future, if a collision occurs between a Government-owned American ship and a Government-owned British ship—whether warship or merchantman—no legal proceedings will be taken to determine the degree of blame and no claims for damages will be made by either side. Repairs will be undertaken at once "without thought of anything but getting the damaged ship back into service in the war effort at the earliest possible moment."

Salvage services performed by either Government to the ships or cargo owned or insured by the other henceforth will be on Lend-Lease terms, each Government paying its own nationals.

"The sole object of salvage services," says a commentary accompanying the text of the agreement issued here, "will be to bring the ship or cargo salved back into service as rapidly as possible without regard to any financial considerations."

It is pointed out that the provisions of the agreement regarding waiver of claims apply only to claims of one Government against the other, not to claims between either Government and private interests.

Inventor Released In Alien Inquiry

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7 (AP)—Federal Judge W. Calvin Chestnut decided Jan. 6 that Max C. Miller, Cumberland, R. I., inventor, is a citizen of the United States and directed his release from detention as an enemy alien.

Judge Chestnut ruled that from "documentary evidence and other unimpeached direct testimony of witnesses" it had been proved that Mr. Miller was born in Russia in 1891 of German parents and would have been under 21 years of age when his mother was married to an American citizen in Philadelphia in 1910.

Under laws in effect at that time, the Judge said, Mr. Miller acquired "derivative citizenship." Mr. Miller has been held at Ford Howard, Md.

'City Cousins' of Farm Youths To Help Raise Tons of Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—City boys and girls as well as those on the farm are going to share in the hard work of producing the tons of meat, poultry, fruits, and vegetables needed during the coming year.

Farm youths have been hard at the job for a good many years now, but their city cousins are going to pitch in and help them next summer. Victory vacations on farms for city high school youth were announced as one solution to the serious farm labor problem by Reuben Brigham, assistant director, Federal Extension Service, speaking before a group of state leaders at the National 4-H Club Congress meeting here recently.

The Manpower Commission, the Department of Agriculture through the extension service, the Office of Education, and the Federal Employment Service will collaborate in carrying the program out on a national basis.

Some 1,500,000 of the nation's farm youth, members of the 4-H clubs, are already organized for this job and pledged to increase production on their farms during 1943. As part of the 4-H club national wartime program the older boys and girls are going to be urged to take complete responsibility for such jobs as caring for an entire dairy herd, or a whole poultry flock and the girls to take over complete canning and preserving duties for the whole family, so that their parents and hired help will be released for other duties. The younger children, even those down to eight years, are being taught simple skills so that the girls may do some of the simple mending and patching for the family and the boys such jobs as repairing fences and fixing steps.

Winners in 4-H Clubs

The 800 delegates to the Congress who have pledged to do even more than they have done to fill the nation's wartime food bins, know whereof they speak. All are state champions and achievement winners in various phases of 4-H club work. They won their trips to Chicago because they produced prize cattle, hogs, or poultry, because they canned record amounts of food, or because they made certain home improvements to speed up farm production.

The city boys and girls will have quite a mark to shoot at when they begin their farming activities. For these delegates brought to Chicago the best record of production and output in the 25-year history of their organization. They have particular pride in their 300,000 hogs and pigs which in dinner-table language means 52,000,000 pork chops and 1,125,000 slices of bacon. Their vegetable and small fruit garden output totaled 3,500,000 bushels which was an increase of 60 per cent over the output for the previous year. They raised 6,500,000 chickens, ducks, turkeys, and other poultry productions, and 85,000 head of dairy cattle.

The girls canned more than 20,000,000 quarts of meats, fruits, and vegetables to stock home pantries and cellars for the winter. They also brought out old clothes to renovate and remodel into attractive money-saving garments. They have brought bread baking back into style and between times they have run a tractor in the field to make up for loss of manpower. The boys, through their 4-H Club work learned to repair farm machinery and how to install electrical appliances, so that production could be speeded up considerably.

Nor have their wartime contributions ended with the actual work on the farm. By scouring the countryside and all the farm yards in their various communities they gathered enough scrap metal to fill 20 trainloads of 90 cars each. Some of the statistically inclined boys figure that thus they have helped make 3,146 of the heaviest tanks or 1,200,000 machine guns. They also gathered up 23,000,000 pounds of rubber, and 24,000,000 pounds of paper and burlap.

Buyers of Bonds and Stamps

Four-H Club boys and girls bought $6,000,000 of war bonds and stamps and sold an additional $2,600,000 to other farm people. Many of them are serving as air raid wardens and in other civilian defense activities. The active and alumni membership has contributed 500,000 young men to the armed forces.

The city boys and girls who will help boost this production next year are going to have some training before they are put on the farms, according to present plans. This phase will be done by land grant colleges, and agricultural departments in vocational high schools, on experimental farms, and through the extension service. State extension leaders who are now responsible for 4-H club work will also be asked to help in training and placing of the youth on the farms. It is expected that many schools will shorten their terms at the request of United States Government officials as soon as possible next spring.

High school labor was used experimentally in various sections of the country during the past year, but this is the first time it is to be sponsored and urged by the Government. Although the city youth has no record to equal that of the country boys and girls, their services proved far more valuable than expected. An estimated 20 per cent of those who worked on the farms quit before the summer was over last year, but this is considered a low figure in view of the newness of the project.

Some 10 states used the plan extensively with various procedures. One of the most successful in the country was the plan used in Maryland. One group of boys from high schools in Baltimore were trained for eight weeks before school closed and then placed on farms where they lived and worked for the entire vacation period. Another group of boys from Washington, D. C., high schools worked by the day on surrounding farms and lived at high schools which were converted into camps.

In other sections of the country older boys and Boy Scouts were recruited and sent to farms for the summer. Many communities used school labor only during harvest time.

Appeals Court Upholds Conviction In Maltreatment of Religious Group

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 7 (AP)—A sentence of 12 months in prison and a $1,000 fine imposed upon Deputy Sheriff Martin L. Catlette of Richwood, W. Va., upon his conviction of mistreating a group of Jehovah's Witnesses was upheld yesterday by the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The decision, written by Judge Armistead M. Dobie of Charlottesville, Va., upheld the finding of the Charleston, W. Va., District Court that Sheriff Catlette aided in violating rights guaranteed under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution in restraining members of the religious sect from their liberties.

"We are here concerned with protecting the rights of the victim, no matter how locally unpalatable they may be as a result of their seeming fanaticism," the decision said. "These rights include free speech, freedom of religion, immunity from illegal restraint, and equal protection."

Charles S. Jones and C. A. Cecil and seven associates, members of Jehovah's Witnesses, went to Richwood on June 29, 1940, to seek converts and signers to a petition to the Governor of Ohio seeking permission to hold the national convention of Jehovah's Witnesses at the State Fair Grounds in Columbus. Upon asking Police Chief Bert Stewart and Sheriff Catlette for protection, the nine were taken to the Mayor's office and held incommunicado from 9 a. m., until mid-afternoon, while outside there gathered leaders of the Richwood Post of the American Legion and other citizens, forming a throng of about 1,500 persons, the Government record set forth.

Inside, the decision detailed, Sheriff Catlette removed his deputy's badge and announced that from "here on it will not be the law." Members of the Witnesses were forced to drink castor oil, those submitting being given eight ounces and those who resisted having 16 ounces forced down their throats.

After being denied the privileges of washrooms, the members were tied with ropes and led in single file to the town square where Richwood citizens saluted the flag and demanded that the Witnesses do the same. When they declined, upon religious grounds, to salute the flag, they were subjected to indignities and marched to the city limits and told to leave.

Grew Warns Time Japan's Best Weapon

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 (AP)—Time is the most dangerous weapon we can give Japan, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew said last night. Unless that weapon can be knocked out of the enemy's hands—unless the United Nations do much more than merely "stop" Japan—the Empire of Hirohito may become truly invincible, he said.

"Merely stopping the Japanese will not defeat the Japanese," Grew asserted in an address at the United War Chest dinner here. "The warfare of attrition can not be decisive when the enemy has all the elements of autarchy. We cannot beat the Japanese by a deadlock in which they get stronger."

The Japan which Americans are fighting today, the former Ambassador emphasized is "an enormous, rich, and really powerful country." Its sea communications make of the Japanese Empire "an immense, immobile, and unmovable fleet—a fleet larger than the mind of man has ever dreamed of building—anchored forever close to the coast of Asia. Islands are unsinkable aircraft carriers, and Japan is all islands."

Within the perimeter of its recent conquests — which include the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, Indo-China, Thailand, "everything which a great power needs," Mr. Grew pointed out: therefore merely "stopping" it would leave it immensely strong.

But "the Japanese need one commodity which we can still deny them. This commodity, the basic stuff of human life, is the most precious of all. It is time. Time to consolidate conquests.

"We and our Allies have already smashed against the gimcrack empire of Adolf Hitler; our United Nations forces in the Don Basin, in North Africa, in the British Isles, and the European air are denying Hitler the time he needs to cement together the monstrous oligrachy he has imposed on Europe. We must, we shall, we will combine our denial of time to Hitler with a denial of time to Japan. . . ."

Converters Effect Huge Saving of Oil

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Regional Office of the Petroleum Administration revealed Jan. 6 that 2,924 commercial users of heavy fuel oil in the East had converted to coal, thus effecting a saving of 30,670,493 barrels of oil annually. Another 4,182, in the process of converting, will save an additional 38,088,591 barrels.

A recent industry survey showed that 1,440,000 homes in the East Coast area used fuel oil, and it is believed that one half of this number cannot be converted to coal, the office said. Up to Dec. 1, it was estimated that 104,000 domestic oil burners had been converted, resulting in an annual saving of 5,200,000 barrels.

The office pointed out that in many cases conversion might be delayed from one to three months because of difficulty in obtaining necessary metal parts.

Americas Move to Bar Ownership by Conquest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—A declaration of the legal principles of peace, including refusal to recognize territorial gains made by aggression, was today circulated to the 21 American Republics for their adherence by the Pan American Union.

The declaration emanated from the Inter-American Juridical Committee at Rio de Janeiro and was submitted to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union which met yesterday under the chairmanship of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Formulated by the Juridical Committee in view of flagrant violations of international law by aggressor nations, the report states that "it is a basic principle of international law that there are certain general standards of conduct which take priority over the will of the individual State. No difference exists between the moral law as applied to individual citizens and to states."

No State Immune

It was declared further that "no state may consider itself exempt from the observance of the moral law on the ground of political, economic or racial supremacy or of a particular national culture which it believes to be inherently superior to that of other states."

"Respect by each state for the personality, sovereignty and independence of every other state," the document continues, "constitutes the basis of international order . . ." and "no state may intervene in the internal or external affairs of another state."

The text of the Juridical Committee's report further declared that "states are juridically equal . . . and this juridical equality is independent of the territorial size or material progress of the particular state."

The fifth point submitted that "good faith is an essential principle of international law" and "treaty obligations must be faithfully observed."

No Ownership by Conquest

In conclusion, the report stated that "no territorial conquest brought about by acts of aggression shall be valid or recognized as having any legality" and that "all differences or disputes between states must be settled by procedures based on the established principles of international law."

The Governing Board also adopted a resolution expressing its sympathy to the family of Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco, noted Brazilian international jurist and Brazil's representative on the Inter-American Juridical Committee, who passed on last week. A similar resolution was adopted because of the passing on of Dr. Manuel Malbran, former Argentine Ambassador to this country.

A dispatch from the Government of Colombia was also heard, recommending that the Ninth International Conference of American States, scheduled to convene at Bogota, capital of Colombia, in the latter part of this year, be postponed until a later date in view of present world conditions. This measure was approved by the Board.

Realism Is Advised In Dealing With Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Let the western democracies base their postwar dealings with Soviet Russia on cool-headed realism rather than sentimentality, and close cooperation will be completely possible despite fundamental differences regarding liberty of the individual, in the opinion of William Henry Chamberlin, author and lecturer on Soviet affairs.

One of Russia's first and greatest contributions of international stability should be to "completely disassociate itself" from the Communist International, Mr. Chamberlin stressed in an address at the New School for Social Research last night.

The prospective smashing of Germany and Japan as great powers, he warned, will make Russia automatically the strongest land power both in Europe and Asia. Consequently, he held, it is "of utmost importance that an understanding be gained of the Soviet Union, which up to now has been one of the least accurately known of the great powers."

The western governments and peoples must understand that politically the Soviet regime is a new type of state, not a democracy nor yet an old-fashioned despotism, Mr. Chamberlin, who was formerly Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, declared.

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12 to 15-Hour School Day Is Urged as Help to Youth

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Keeping schools open 12 to 15 hours a day and seeing that they are adequately staffed with men as well as women teachers are steps recommended by H. H. Sampson, Headmaster of Bridgton Academy in Maine, to check the alarming increase in juvenile delinquency. Mr. Sampson spoke before the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at its monthly club institute today at the Y. W. C. A.

"Conservatives," he said, "estimate that there has been a 20 per cent increase in juvenile delinquency all over this country while it is known that there has been a 50 per cent increase in Europe and 45 per cent in Canada."

The underlying causes, he feels, go back over the last 25 years in which we have witnessed the break down of the American home and an increasing lack of parental care and authority. The war, of course, has accentuated the problem, he said. Nineteen-year-olds constitute the largest group of offenders and their difficulties Mr. Sampson partly attributes to their getting into positions for which they are ill fitted and being given more money than they are accustomed to handle.

Believing that it is too late to educate individual parents to meet the immediate crisis, Mr. Sampson thinks the community must shoulder the task through the schools. "The first thing we will have to do," he said, "is what they have done in England—consider the schools as community projects and keep them open 12 to 15 hours a day, including Saturdays and vacations. In other words, get the gang outside the school into a club inside the school."

In addition to such community efforts, there should be careful consideration on the part of the National Planning Board, in this educator's opinion, before it takes out of the schools all the healthy, vigorous, and well-balanced men teachers who can handle boys. "There should be a manning table for schools the same as for industry," he said. "Unfortunately the general feeling is that anyone can teach school."

In an interview before the Institute opened, Mr. Sampson told of some of the ways his school, in common with many private schools, is speeding up its program to meet war needs. It is combining some courses, giving refereshser courses in mathematics and natural science, and in general increasing the emphasis on those subjects plus history and government rather than on languages. Beginning in February, the School will give additional courses prescribed by the Government.

Boys Grow More Serious

The boys are much more serious in every phase of their school and home life, according to their Headmaster, and the school has given them a great deal of responsibility during the past year. "The Student Council," he said, "has been able to handle more cases than ever before regarding minor discipline problems."

Mr. Sampson hopes the 18 and 19-year-old draftees will be given a full year of basic training before they go into combat duty. He hopes, too, that arrangements can be made to keep up some of the arts and sciences for the sake of our democracy in the future. He feels that there has been too much emphasis on getting too many into the armed services without making proper adjustments in agriculture and industry.

Mrs. Charles H. Moore of Winthrop, educational chairman of the Federation, was in charge of the forum at which Mr. Sampson spoke.

Progress in establishing nurseries and day-care centers in defense areas throughout the State was reported by Dr. Abigail Adams Eliot, Director of the Nursery Training School of Boston. Dr. Eliot was introduced by Mrs. Merton B. Dexter of Springfield, Federation Chairman of Social Welfare.

Praise for Bay State

Dr. Eliot, who is a member of the United States Children's Bureau Committee on the Day Care of Children, praised the work of Massachusetts cities and towns in setting up child care committees.

So far, she said, it is chiefly in the western part of the State that day-care centers have been opened for the need is more acute there. She described the five nursery schools already in operation in Springfield, with two more about to open. Financially underwritten by the city, they are paying for themselves, she said, and the city will be reimbursed for its investment. Located in regular school buildings, they are open from 6:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., the school system supplying a general supervisor.

Dr. Eliot urged the clubwomen to get in touch with the child care committees in their localities and offer their services to make surveys of local needs or to help set up services if the need has already been demonstrated.

"Clubwomen can do a lot to help stimulate and carry on local plans," she said.

A Social Welfare Conference was held at the Y. W. C. A. this afternoon under the auspices of the Federation's Division of Social Welfare. Mrs. Dexter presided.

Big Jump in Total Collected Of Bay State Income Taxes

Uncle Sam collected $428,038,660.34 from Federal income and excess profits tax collections in Massachusetts for the calendar year 1942, according to Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue. Collections the previous year amounted to $156,466,232.71.

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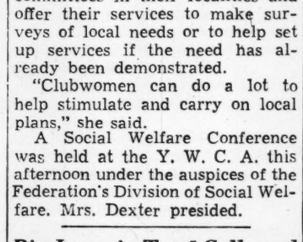

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State Federation Leaders

By a Staff Photographer

Attend Meetings Today

Left to right: Mrs. George J. Vincent of Belmont, Eastern Vice-Chairman of Social Welfare; Mrs. Herbert F. French of Braintree, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Merton B. Dexter of Springfield, Social Welfare Chairman. All attended the Club Institute this morning, and Mrs. Dexter presided at the Social Welfare Conference this afternoon.

Nazi Sub Captain Sinks Ship And Asks Why U. S. Aids Russia

Story of a German submarine captain who asked, "What is America doing, helping the black Russians?" as his submarine surfaced among survivors of a United States merchant ship, was related by some of these survivors today.

According to an account just released by the Navy, the ship was a medium-sized merchantman which sank within two minutes after being struck by two torpedoes in the South Atlantic early in November.

The 14 survivors, who came to Boston while enroute to another port, said they believed 24 of their shipmates were lost in the sinking, and that they were unaware of the fate of 34 others of the ship's company of 74. The ship was abandoned in an orderly manner, they said, and it was possible some of the others have been picked up.

The attacking submarine was unseen until after the vessel sank. Then it surfaced and came alongside a lifeboat in charge of third mate, Patrick F. Keenon of Huntington, West Virginia.

"They asked for the captain and the first mate, but I told them they went down with the ship," Mr. Kennon said, explaining he thought the submarine intended to make those officers prisoners.

First Officer, Clayton S. Hammond of Mathews, Virginia, was among the survivors, but the fate of Capt. O. L. St. Marie was not known.

Mr. Kennon said that after the submarine commander questioned him regarding his ship's cargo, destination, tonnage and other details, he inquired, "What is America doing, helping the black Russians?"

First Officer Hammond said that the submarine commander said he would have torpedoed the merchantman hours earlier if she had not been zigzagging and thus would have spared the survivors many miles of rowing.

The 14 men were 13 days at sea after the sinking before they were picked up by a rescue vessel and the majority were suffering severely from the experience.

Among survivors brought to Boston were: Hermon Michaelsen, oiler, North Bergen, N. J.; Walter Fraser, oiler, Salem, Mass; Thomas Miranda, ordinary seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marion R. Caper, boatswain, Port Orange, Fla.; Charles Brovish, Philadelphia, Pa.; Nils Peterson, carpenter, Gloucester, Va.; Andrew S. Hancock, Cleveland, Ohio; Basil Florentine, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Murdock S. MacLean, chief steward, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Foreign Affairs School Sessions On Jan. 19 and 20

"Victory in War and Peace: Political and Economic Factors" will be the subject of the twenty-second annual Foreign Affairs School, conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, on Jan. 19 and 20. The program has been planned to give a clearer understanding of the immediate tasks we must undertake if we are to win the peace. Adapting itself to war conditions, the Foreign Affairs School has contracted its schedule from a three-day to a two-day session, and given up its usual luncheons and teas.

The Tuesday morning session begins at 10:30 a. m.; with a talk by Dr. Arne Barkhuus, Milbank Memorial Fund, New York. At 2:30, Harold Butler of the British War Information Service will discuss "Social Security." The evening talk will be given by Payson Wild, of Harvard University, on "International Political Organization." Other subjects to be discussed are Economic Stabilization and Re-education.

"What Do the Nations Ask of the Future?" is the topic for the Wednesday meetings. Among the speakers will be Samuel H. Cross, professor of Slavic language and literature, Harvard University, who will speak on "Europe and Russia," and Eugene Staley, professor of international economic relations, whose subject is "Current Policies of the United States Affecting World Order." Other speakers will be announced later.

Miss Emilie Everett is chairman of the Foreign Affairs School Committee, and acting with her are Mrs. Gordon Benedict, Mrs. LaRue Brown, Miss Marie Carroll, Mrs. Leonard Cronkhite, Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, Mrs. Hervey Shimer, Mrs. Eugene Staley, Mrs. Arthur Whittemore, and Mrs. Henry Wise.

The Cambridge League of Women Voters, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Gordon Benedict, is in charge of arrangements. Assisting her are Mrs. Donald Born, Mrs. Robert Coit, Mrs. Philip Blank, Mrs. Henry Gilbert, Mrs. Mark Hyman, Jr., Mrs. Donald Menzel, and Miss Pauline Jones.

Tickets may be obtained at the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, 31 Mt. Vernon Street.

Collectors Hear About Victory Tax

Tax collectors from many parts of Massachusetts met at the Boston City Club today for discussion of the new Federal Victory Tax and problems concerning its collection.

It was the monthly meeting of the Collectors and Treasurers Association of Massachusetts, Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Tax Commissioner, explained the State view of how the tax will "operate," and John F. Lanergan of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue outlined the Federal view. A question and answer period followed.

City Clerks to Hold Meeting at Parker House

Changing their meeting place, because of the closing of the State House at an earlier hour each afternoon and on Saturday morning, members of the Massachusetts City Clerks' Association will hold their annual meeting on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 8 and 9, at the Parker House.

Dr. George Crile

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 7 (AP)—Dr. George Crile, who passed on here today, was recognized internationally for his surgical skill and years of research, pursued in distant parts of the world and devoted primarily to energy-controlling organs.

His study resulted in his theory that diseases—such as high blood pressure—were caused partly by work and worry. He also concluded that the cells of man and animal have electrical capacity.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 8

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; the Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; The Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Indiana Indigo; News.
6:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
6:45 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes and Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry; variety.
5:00 p. m.—'Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam' Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—President Roosevelt's Message to Congress; Recorded.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—The News, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 151meg, 19.7m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (West Coast Broadcast Pacific War Time). VLG6, 15.23meg, 19.6m.
London—8:30 p. m.—A talk by Col. Walter Elliott. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg, 25.3m.
London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (West Coast Broadcast Pacific War Time). VLG3, 11.71meg, 25.5m; VLQ5, 9.68meg, 41m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23meg, 19.6m.
London—11 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRC, 2.91meg, 103m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.63meg, 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Town Meeting Topic Mothers In War Work

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Can War-Working Mothers Be Homemakers?" will be discussed on America's Town Meeting of the Air. Speakers are Margaret Culkin Banning, author and lecturer; Mary Denny, wife of George V. Denny, Jr., Moderator for the Town Meetings; David Mack, Personnel Director of Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J.; William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare, New York City. Mr. Denny will not act as tonight's moderator. H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator, will take over in his stead, Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Radio listeners tonight will find some of their favorite programs changed to different hours. Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta," formerly heard at 8 p. m., MBS-WNAC, will now be heard at 9:30 p. m., same station.

Bing Crosby will have Janet Blair as his guest on the first of his half-hour programs, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. The Rudy Vallee program takes over the following half hour, 9:30 p. m., same station, with Joe E. Brown as guest. Abbott and Costello, comedians, will be heard on their new hour, same station, at 10 p. m. George Raft is their guest.

Bob Burns, the Arkansas Traveler, has moved his entire cast from CBS to NBC-WBZ and will be heard on that network every Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Ilona Massey, actress; Alec Templeton, pianist, and Herb Shriner, comedian, are guests on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

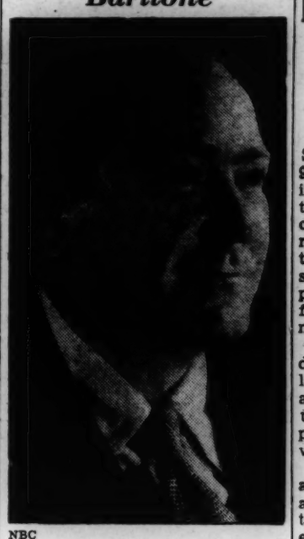
Frank Black conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in another concert of the "Music of the New World" series, playing a program of American music written between 1750 and 1850, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Friday

A repeat performance of the dramatization of Edna St. Vincent Millay's poem "The Murder of Lidice" will be given for children, with the original cast, including Paul Muni, Alexander Woollcott and with Frank Black conducting the orchestra, NBC, 1:30 p. m. (Not on WBZ.)

Eugene Ormandy conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra in a concert consisting of Beethoven's Symphony No. 8 in F Major, Opus 93; and Symphony No. 9 in D Minor, Opus 124 (Choral), with Judith Hellwig, soprano; Enid Szantho, contralto; James Pease, tenor; Kurt Baum, baritone; the Philadelphia Conservatory Chorus, and the University of Pennsylvania Choral Society, MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Baritone



NBC

John Charles Thomas

Returns to the air Sunday, Jan. 10, in a new weekly radio series featuring favorite American songs, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

New England Sales Parley Adds Speakers

Two additional speakers for the New England Wartime Sales Management Conference and twenty-first annual luncheon and rally for salesmen and sales executives, to be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, tomorrow and Saturday were disclosed today.

Both will speak at the Saturday morning session. They are: S. D. Chamberlain, Field Sales Manager for the Kendall Mills of Walpole, on "Sales Management Tools for the Job Ahead," and Clifton D. Jackson, Executive Secretary of the National Federation of Sales Executives, on "Getting Along Despite Manpower Problems."

On the schedule for Friday is Frederick C. Crawford, newly elected head of the National Association of Manufacturers, who is to make what is believed to be his first major address to businessmen since election as head of the manufacturers. Although President of a Cleveland, Ohio, company, he is a native of Watertown, Mass.

Sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and a co-operating group of leading national and New England business organizations, the Conference is expected to provide "guideposts" and "blueprints" for sales management's participation in the reconstruction days of the postwar period.

Maine Governor's Message Lays Four-Point Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 7—Gov. Sumner Sewall, addressing the 91st Maine Legislature, this morning, outlined briefly but effectively the outstanding problems that he called upon the Legislature to meet courageously. At the same time he paid tribute to the foresight of the 90th Legislature that provided the "authority and the funds to modernize our State's military defense structure."

Specifically, Governor Sewall directed the attention of the Legislators to these problems: 1, Old-age assistance: 2, education and teaching salaries; 3, State employees and their salaries; 4, post-war-planning.

On the subject of old-age assistance, the Governor recommended a liberalization of the Statute so that Federal participation in benefits in excess of $30 a month may be made available to the aged and that a larger appropriation be made for aid to dependent children.

Teach Problem

Calling attention to the seriousness of the teacher problem, Governor Sewall pointed out that salaries in many cases are "distressingly low" and that an upward revision is necessary. "Under our present system, we are expending substantial sums in training Maine citizens to teach in Maine schools and then losing them to other States by the attraction of higher pay. This is neither good business nor good government. Legislation will be proposed at this session to provide effective help toward the solution of this problem and to benefit every school in Maine. This is a situation which demands our immediate attention and substantial assistance."

In calling for salary adjustments for State employees, the Governor said that the State, since it had been vitally interested in legislation aimed at assuring workers in private industry an opportunity to make a reasonable living under satisfactory conditions should, as an employer "be an example in fair and considerate treatment of our own employees."

"You will recall," he said, "that two years ago in my message to you I recommended that salary adjustments of department heads be reviewed and revised upward judiciously. It seemed clear to me then and it seems clearer to me now that there are inequities among certain of these and that nearly all of them are too low for long-term effective results."

Civilian Defense

Reviewing briefly the subject of civilian defense, the Governor said approximately $200,000 had been spent from the Emergency War Fund and he praised the co-operation of municipalities and "the great volunteer spirit shown by our citizens" as having been of tremendous help in controlling costs of civilian defense.

The State's finances, the Governor said, are in good condition, its general fund increased, its bonded debt decreased.

Other recommendations included: Clarification of certain laws; increase of the working capital of the State Liquor Commission; liberalization of State Employees' Contributory Pension law; adjustment of State police retirement law, and the teachers' retirement system. He also recommended purchase of a presently leased building for permanent headquarters of the Motor Vehicle Division of the Secretary of State's Department and a law to permit purchase of short-term Government bonds with surplus State funds.

Vermont Warned of Air Raids

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 7 (AP)—Gov. William H. Wills urged Vermonters in his inaugural address today to be vigilant against enemy air raids that might be attempted on continental United States to build up the morale of the German people.

"It is the measured opinion of military analysts that as the situation becomes more acute for the Axis Powers the danger of air attack on the continental United States increases rather than decreases," he asserted in a prepared address.

"The reasons for such an attack are numerous, but the most important one right now seems to be that it would mean everything for morale building purposes for the German people in their time of need. The unexpected is the realm in which the enemy operates. Let us be ever vigilant."

Declaring that, in total war, States as well as individuals "must temporarily relinquish to the Federal Government rights to which they have become accustomed," Governor Wills said:

"These relinquishments are and must be temporary. With victory, they must be returned unimpaired to the individuals and to the States."

Reviewing his two years in office, the Governor said the financial rehabilitation of the University of Vermont was proceeding favorably.

The Legislature in special session appropriated $260,000 for the Institution's fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and it appears that only $160,000 of that amount will be required by that date, he said.

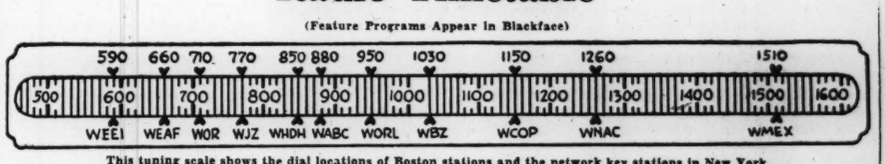
The $100,000 savings made it possible, he said, for him to recommend a biennial budget of $200,000 for the Institution for 1944 and 1945, instead of $300,000.

Governor Wills said the Office of Industrial Agent, established by the Legislature at his recommendation, had brought millions of dollars of new business to Vermont. While the Office was dropped in a move to consolidate industrial efforts through the Government during the war crisis, Governor Wills said the Office should be resumed when necessary.

In a move to bolster aviation training, the Governor recommended that existing statutes relating to the gasoline tax be amended so that the tax would not apply to gasoline used in pilot training programs sponsored by the United States.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum" ...	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Walter Compton, News..	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Across the Footlights..	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"..	Ted Malone: Book Talk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Mass. Un. Extens'n Talk	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00 News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	Stella Dallas; sketch...	Dick & Harry; Variety	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:30 Victory Council ...	Studio Strings	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Show with Bob Trendler's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra,
4:45 Del Castillo, organ.	Studio Strings; News..	"Young Widder Brown"		Teddy Powell's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Ella Fitzgerald, songs...
5:15 Date Book: Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee; Taxes..	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch ...	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	News Highlights	News: Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15 Song Shop, Bill Elliot	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports..	Hockey and Bowling.....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Scott Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today ...	Bob Hardy's Orchestra..	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Storts of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Band.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James's Or..	Babette; Phil Saltman .	News of the World.....	Popular Music	News Service .....
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns; "Arkansas	Concert Album	Cowboy Songs .....
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	You and the War.....	Traveler"	Sports Program	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00 Gov. Saltonstall's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam"; songs...	"Rhumba Rhapsody"...
8:15 Inaugural Address.	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30 Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery Dramatization.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45 Death Valley; News	"Can War-Working	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery Dramatization.	"What's Going On?"...
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Mothers Be Homemakers?" Speakers....	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; orch.; songs; guests....	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Tchaikowsky's Capriccio Italien
9:15 Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Jack Teagarden's Orch..	orchestra; Joe E. Brown	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields....		Wallenstein, conductor.	
10:00 "The First Line"...	Raymond Gram Swing..	Abbott & Costello; or-	Raymond Clapper, news.	News report; Defense...
10:15 "The First Line"...	"Wings to Victory";	chestra; songs; guest ..	Art Kassell's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Joseph B. Eastman	drama; orchestra	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..
10:45 News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Making"; Sen. Byrd.	Treasury Star Parade...	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Don Redmond's Orch....	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Lucky Millinder's Orch..
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	'What Can I Do'?: drama	President Roosevelt's	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	'Music of the New World':	Message to Congress;	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	Frank Black, cond.	recorded	Day's End; News.....

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies; Taxes .	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Shopping Program	Musical Program	Military Band; News...	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	A Day With the WAACS	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; "Morning Notes"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk ...	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15 "School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Meet the Band	Taxes; All Hail to You..	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30 of the Americas"...	Breakfast Club	Food News	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker .....
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glenn.....	Musical Roundup; Taxes	Studio speaker .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket,	News; Military band ..	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15 American Stories .	May Porter, news....	"The O'Neills"; drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy".....
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill"...	Music of Many Lands ..	"Helpmate"; drama ...	"Cheer Up Gang".....	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ..	Serial drama	"Cheer Up Gang".....	Mason" .....
11:00 Joe and Ethel Turp	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	"Kick-Conga!" .....
11:15 Second Husband ...	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ recital; tenor....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"...	Music of Many Ands ...	"Snow Village"; sketch.	News; House Party.....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Air Express Music.....	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party.....	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"..	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie.....	"The Pepper Shaker"...
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Taxes; Music..	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: talks; music....	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15 "Ma Perkins".....	Earl Wrightson, songs..	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch..	Music Shop	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Winter Serenade: music	"Big Sister"; sketch....	News; Fashion talk.....	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45 "The Goldbergs"...	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Jean Harper .....
2:00 Serial drama	In an Old Hacienda: Mu.	"Light of the World"...	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen".....	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	"Guiding Light"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:45 'Pepper Young'; sk.	Stella Unger; Hollywood	Bette Crocker, talk....	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Portia Faces Life,"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Popular songs .....
3:30 'Hollywood'; 'Post'	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Funny Money Man"...
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, songs.....	"Right to Happiness"...	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	"Funny Money Man"...
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife".....	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; sketch..	Affairs of Tom, Dick and	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
4:30 United We Stand....	Studio Orchestra	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Harry; variety show	Vaughan Monroe's Orch.
4:45 Woody Herman, Int.	Studio Orchestra	"Young Widder Brown"	with Bob Trendler's Or.	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Freddy Martin's Orch...
5:15 Date Book: Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Connee Boswell's Orch..
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Superman"; sketch ...	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"...	Sports; Taxes; Sports.	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15 'Today at Durfcans'	Terry O'Toole, songs....	The Answer Man.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Hockey and Bowling.....
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Scorts Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today ...	Bob Hardy's Orchestra..	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Babette, Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Concert Album	Ziegfeld Follies' Hits..
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment.	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"...	Park Street Church
8:15 drama; guests ...	Dinah Shore in person..	Graham; F. Black's Or.	"The Barries"; songs; or.	Services .....
8:30 "Adventures of the	"The Little Show".....	"Information Please!";	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Thin Man"; News ..	Harry De Angelis Or....	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science.
9:00 "Playhouse"; drama	"Gangbusters"; sketch..	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Chopin's

Soviet Trend Held Toward Democracy

Declaring the trend in Russia to be toward democracy, and that the first prize for exterminating Communism should go to Joseph Stalin, Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin of Harvard discussed Russian-American relations yesterday afternoon. He was guest speaker at a meeting of the New England Genealogical Society, in the auditorium at 9 Ashburton Place.

There is no particular need of educating Russians in democracy, he said, for that began with Peter the Great early in the 18th century. The common belief that it was cruelty and tyranny which caused the overthrow of the Czarist regime, he stated, was inaccurate; it was incompetency which caused it.

Before the Revolution, he added, social institutions were on an even more democratic foundation than in the United States, the relationship between husband and wife, for example, being more equal than at the present time in America, "where sometimes the ladies are bossing the gentlemen."

Convinced by History

That the United States and Russia are destined to continue in cooperation, playing a creative role in the forthcoming peace, he was convinced by history, for "of all great powers Russia is the only one with which the United States has not had a single war." This he attributed to the existence of basic similarities, social, political and psychological; and the fact that there had never been any clash of vital interests between them.

Three times imprisoned, for political reasons, under the Czarist regime, and three times imprisoned by the Communists, he spoke from experience on Russian criminal law and penology, of which he had also made a professional study. During the pre-Soviet days, he said, the prisons were the best place for hiding revolutionary literature, and professors did not object to imprisonment, for "that was a good time to do so scientific work."

Many of the fine hospitals and magnificent buildings of other kinds, regarded by the visitor as modern contributions, he stated, had been in existence long before the Revolution. American culture, he said, had exerted a powerful influance on that of Russia, for a long time, and "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" are even more familiar, through translation, to Russian boys and girls than to those of modern America.

Longfellow and Poe

He pointed out that Russian business at the end of the 19th century had been reorganized along American lines, and in addition to economic and technological influence, America had made considerable impact with its writers. The poems of Longfellow and Poe were familiar in translation. Professor Sorokin had, at St. Petersburg, studied the psychology of William James and other Americans. As for the Russian influence on American fine arts, he felt there was no need to speak in detail. One had only to look over the list of orchestra conductors, popular Russian novelists and composers, and "About Russian ballet nothing to talk!"

Junior Colleges Win the Favor Of Legislative Group

Believing that the junior college movement is an answer to a public demand, a special commission reported yesterday to the Massachusetts State Legislature 15 safeguards for the establishment of such educational institutions.

The commission also recommended the establishment of a State Junior College Board, to consist of six members to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, in addition to having the Commissioner of Education as Chairman.

According to the report: "The function of this Board shall be to carry out the provisions and intentions of the General Court, to visit, to examine, and determine the fitness of each institution applying for the privilege of using the title Junior College and of granting the Associate Degree."

The 15 recommendations provide for the definition that such institution must be a post-secondary school; a non-profit institution; admission requirements; graduation requirements; recognition by other institutions; faculty; library; laboratories; physical plant; degree and degree granting privileges; teaching schedule and size of classes; number of departments; segregation of Junior College students; finances; probationary period.

The report was signed by Representative Charles F. Holman, Norwood; Dr. John P. Tilton, Tufts College; District Attorney John W. Haselton, Greenfield; Representative Laurence W. Law, Holyoke.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 6
2,000 gallons	738⅔
1,500 gallons	579
1,000 gallons	368⅓
500 gallons	185

N. E. Is Facing Shortages In Home-Grown Products

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Returning to Boston today from an emergency meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation in Worcester, Joseph H. Decatur, President of the Federation, warned New England that it is now facing an increasingly serious shortage of most of the food and dairy products which this region has been famous for producing, such as milk, cream, butter, eggs, vegetables and ice-cream.

By next spring, Mr. Decatur anticipated the rationing of fluid milk which is one of New England's main products. Butter, which comes under the government rationing program in February, is an important by-product of the nationally famous New England dairy industry. Drastic production curbs are anticipated by Mr. Decatur shortly on ice-cream. Vegetables which support thousands of local growers will soon be as hard to get as at any other time in the memory of old-timers, Mr. Decatur predicted.

Result of Military Demand

Explaining this regional paradox of rising scarcity in the middle of a great production center, the Farm authority said the building of vast military reserves was fundamentally responsible for shortages and threatened shortages. The fact that New Englanders are producing as much if not more milk now than they ever did has failed to offset the increasing strain of military and civilian consumption, Mr. Decatur observed.

As for the food shortage, this may be only a winter emergency, he added, since home growing units will swing into action in the spring and help carry the consumption load through the summer. But New England in winter, he said, depends largely upon the food storage warehouses of the Middle West, which are turning much of their materials into military coffers.

Butter, Butter—Where!

Butter, butter . . . where is the butter that is made from New England's leading farm product . . . milk? Well, New England doesn't make its own butter but depends upon the Middle West to turn local milk into butter. The transportation crisis has made butter as hard to get here as gasoline and fuel oil, Mr. Decatur pointed out.

"While we think chiefly in terms of Massachusetts, for instance, as a production area," said Mr. Decatur," the farmers classify the State as a consumption center. We do not produce 50 per cent of the food we consume here. We have few facilities for storing goods. And very little of our cream is made here despite the fact that milk is a famous local product."

To make more butter, the Government is going to cut down further on cream. Mr. Decatur concluded. And at this point, he said, the butter fat content which is 40 per cent for heavy cream, has already been reduced to the low content of 19 per cent. It will probably be down to 8 per cent by spring, said the farm expert.

Dr. Lowell Termed Builder Of Modern Harvard College

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Jan. 7—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, who passed on yesterday, was credited by many distinguished educators, including Harvard's President, Dr. James B. Conant, with having built the modern Harvard University. In addition to molding the modern university, Dr. Lowell was held to be a potent influence in American education in general. His influence on public opinion and legislation, even during retirement, was tremendous.

In his 24-year tenure as twenty-fourth President of the country's oldest school of higher learning, Dr. Lowell raised Harvard's enrollment from approximately 3,800 to over 8,000 students and its endowment from $22,716,000 to $123,415,000. Dr. Lowell became President of Harvard in 1909 and retired in the fall of 1932.

Upon his succession to Dr. Charles W. Eliot as head of the University, Dr. Lowell changed Harvard's elective system of studies by substituting a provision that students must concentrate upon one subject. At the same time, however, Dr. Lowell permitted students to liberalize their education by maintaining many features of the elective system.

Dr. Lowell also instituted the custom of requiring Harvard freshmen to dwell under one roof in order to throw the students together, broaden the scope of their social activities, and make them a real part of the University's affairs.

Shortly thereafter, Dr. Lowell promulgated the tutorial system and general examinations, both of which were new to American college life in their relation to students as a whole.

Most notable of Dr. Lowell's many achievements at Harvard was the establishment of the "house plan" which, at the time of its inauguration, was considered one of the most revolutionary experiments ever tried by an American university. The house plan generally was credited with having tolled the knell of the exclusively social club house system of Harvard insofar as undergraduate life was concerned.

The house plan, first proposed by Dr. Lowell in 1926, was made possible in 1930 by a donation of nearly $15,000,000 by Edward Harkness, New York financier. Under the plan the Harvard College student body itself, as distinct from its graduate and professional departments, was moved into seven units, or "houses." Each of these houses consist of a building, or a group of buildings, accommodating approximately 250 students. Each house has its own common recreation room and a dining hall.

Crowning Achievement

The house plan was said to have been the crowning achievement of Dr. Lowell's career as head of Harvard. It was significant that two years after the last house was opened he announced his decision to retire to private life.

Dr. Lowell was born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1856, the son of wealthy parents and the grandson of the two men whose names are perpetuated in the textile cities of Lawrence and Lowell.

He was graduated from Harvard in 1877, and attended the law school, from which he was graduated in 1880. He then practiced law for 17 years until accepting an offer to lecture on government at the University.

Shortly afterwards, he was appointed Eaton Professor of Government and assumed direction of "Government 1," one of the largest introductory courses at Harvard.

In the next few years Dr. Lowell gradually began to take over many of the administrative duties of Dr. Eliot, while at the same time he was building a reputation as a leading expert on the science of government.

Published Textbooks

He published "The Government of England," a book which brought him into international prominence and which is credited with having done much to aid him in obtaining the Presidency of Harvard. One year after the book was published, he was elected head of the University.

During his term in the Presidency and after retirement, Dr. Lowell continued his interest in public affairs and often was seen at public hearings at the State House.

Dr. Lowell was a vigorous opponent of child labor laws in the form that they were cast in the amendment to the Constitution. He never hesitated to appear at hearings in opposition to Massachusets' ratification of the Federal amendment.

He was Past President of the League to Enforce Peace and sole Trustee after 1900 of the Lowell Institute in Boston. An ardent propopent of the League of Nations, Dr. Lowell once participated in a vigorous debate in Boston with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, its most vigorous opponent.

Honorary Degrees

A list of the honorary degrees received by Dr. Lowell from American and foreign universities may be fairly catalogued. He received Doctor of Laws degrees from Illinois, Williams, Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Brown, and Missouri, and from Louvain University, Belgium.

Doctor of Philosophy degrees were awarded to him by Friedrich William University, Berlin; Strasbourg, Germany; McGill University, Montreal; Cambridge, England, and Victoria University, Manchester, England.

Oxford made him a Doctor of Literature. Leyden, Holland, and the University of Paris gave him the ribbons of a Doctor of Political Science.

Though Dr. Lowell was notable for his availability to students at his famous Sunday afternoon receptions, he disliked newspaper publicity. He never wittingly gave an interview to a reporter though several near successes were said to have been scored unsuspectingly upon him.

He married a distant cousin, Miss Anna Parker Lowell, in Boston, on June 19, 1879. Her passing occurred in 1930. There were no children.

More Vigilance In Dimout Asked

In a surprise order over the police radio, sergeants of all divisions of the Boston Police Department in charge of auxiliary police and air-raid wardens were summoned to headquarters yesterday afternoon and given instructions for more vigilance regarding dimouts, to be passed on to the civilian groups under their direction.

Capt. James J. Hinchey, in charge of air-raid precautions, went into detail regarding the latest Army regulations for dimouts, as well as detailed orders regarding the limits of illumination permitted by householders and storekeepers.

Charles Waldo Dimick

Charles Waldo Dimick, who passed on in Cambridge Jan. 2, was President of the Boston Plate Glass & Window Company. He produced the first Sportsmen's Show in Boston, inaugurating an event that has been adopted in numerous other cities.

For 33 years an employee of the United States Cartridge Company, Mr. Dimick was assigned to Petrograd in 1916, but left a year later when the Kerensky Revolution broke out. He was an expert on firearms, and gathered a large collection now on display at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Long a member of the First Corps of Cadets, Mr. Dimick rose to the rank of Captain.

While a trustee of the Reuben Sherburne Estate, Mr. Dimick designed and operated the Lancaster motion picture theater and organized the famous Lancaster Children's Chorus.

Centers Keep 'Open-House' For Fuel-less

Settlement houses and neighborhood centers arranged to continue an open-house policy so long as the ffeezing weather remains and the fuel oil shortage is unrelieved. They were open all last night for the reception of any persons whose homes became untenantable because of the cold.

But, No Coal

A deplorable situation existed in Maine yesterday, according to a report from the State's fuel director, Col. Frank E. Southard. Householders, asked to convert from oil to coal, had found themselves unable to get any coal because of strikes.

Gas Waste Protested

Violating every implication of the relief regulations, trucks delivering wool for the Central Wool Manufacturers at what was formerly the United States Post Office Garage on Ipswich Street, Boston, are reported by residents in nearby apartment houses to be running their engines continuously while waiting in line. Engines are left on, say observers, from half an hour to five hours, and although protests have been made in writing to the State Office of Price Administration, there has been no corrective action yet.

Buildings' Status

Survey of some of the prominent buildings around Boston today disclosed that comparatively few will be affected by the cut in fuel oil allotments. The Suffolk County Jail on Charles Street is heated by coal; the Boston Public Library building in Copley Square is heated by steam from the Boston Edison Company as is also the old Court House in Pemberton Square and the Park Square Building, New England's largest office building. The new Court House is heated by oil and it was not disclosed today what effect the reduction would have upon it.

Scion of Pilgrims Conducts Service On Guadalcanal

Lieut. W. Wyeth Willard of Scituate, Mass., a descendant of the Pilgrims, presided over Thanksgiving Day services for United States Marines at Guadalcanal, Nov. 26, 1942, according to word reaching Boston yesterday.

Lieutenant Willard, a Naval Chaplain, who is attached to the Marine Corps, conducted the services in a clearing hacked out of dense green jungle growth, under blue skies and a hot tropical sun. There was no organ, choir, or chapel, but the Marines who were holding a reserve position behind the lines, following an extensive military operation, gave thanks as if they were back in their own churches in the United States.

Lieutenant Willard has held more services in the Solomon Islands than any other Chaplain, it was said. He is a graduate of Brown University and Princeton Theological Seminary and is on leave from the Federated Church of Kingston, Mass.

Lowell Fire's Rekindling Starts An Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 7—Flames broke out for a second time early today and destroyed the interior of the three-story building housing the Omaha Packing Company plant, scene of a serious fire yesterday in which 12 persons were burned or otherwise injured.

"I just can't understand it," said Fire Chief Charles S. Stackpole, unable to account for the second fire, adding that he has asked State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity to investigate.

Yesterday's fire originated in a second-floor smoke house, and more than 20 persons were rescued down fire ladders and others jumped from windows into fire nets.

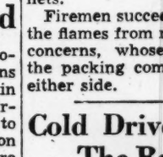
Firemen succeeded in preventing the flames from reaching two paint concerns, whose plants adjoined the packing company building on either side.

Cold Drives Out The Ration Board

FALMOUTH, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP)—Most rationing boards listen to plenty of complaints but the Falmouth board has one of its own. There is no fuel to heat the place and the office will have to close, Selectman Charles R. Stowars said today.

Four clerks in the office wore overcoats at their tasks, but with no more fuel in immediate prospect the closing was expected momentarily.

Town officials said they knew of no other quarters the board might occupy, as the Town Hall already was crowded.


NOTHING NEW BUT
USABLE FOR YEARS
HARD to find new things? It's easy to find USED things, full of usefulness.
EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Record Expeditious Session Call to Connecticut Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 7—The 1943 session of the Connecticut General Assembly, which opened yesterday with the inauguration of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, has a chance to set a record for expeditious conduct of the State's legislative business.

Governor Baldwin wants this to be a short and snappy session. In his inaugural message he asked the legislators to act first on emergency war bills, later on more routine matters. He proposed that several complex subjects, such as court reform, and postwar planning, be left in the hands of special commissions for study and recommendation.

The Governor asked the legislators to work long hours. He made it plain that he expected them to complete their business without delay, and he promised that as other emergencies arise during his two-year term of office he will call them back for consultation in special session.

The Week in Connecticut

Most Connecticut Governors, in their inaugurals, take a similar tone. They want the legislators to attack their work with energy and complete it quickly. Most legislative leaders tell their committees the same thing. But for years no legislature has found it possible to finish its business until the adjournment date fixed in an amendment to the State Constitution.

The Governor's office is well supplied, moreover, with experienced legislative talent. Mr. Baldwin was floor leader of the House before his first term as Chief Executive. His executive secretary, who will carry a large part of the legislative load, is a former Speaker of the House, Howard Alcorn of Suffield.

Governor Baldwin did not wait for inauguration to take a hand in arrangements to conserve the State's slim supply of fuel oil. Acting with the co-operation on approval of the outgoing governor, Mr. Baldwin went on the air before inauguration day to propose means of stretching available supplies. He estimated them at not more than 50 per cent of normal.

Country clubs and other places of "private amusement," the Governor suggested, should reduce their oil consumption. As more drastic steps which might become necessary, the Governor proposed closing of stores one day a week, doubling up of families, and, finally, the use of public buildings as shelters for those without heat in their homes.

Fire Protection

Boston's Cocoanut Grove fire has stimulated the State Liquor Control Commission to tighten up the regulations on taverns and restaurants serving liquor under Connecticut state license. Hereafter they must present a certificate from fire or police authorities testifying that their premises are safe before new liquor licenses will be issued. After March 1 the rule will apply to license holders who apply for renewal of their privileges.

Dear War Diary...

THE PRIVATE THOUGHTS OF LOCOMOTIVE 4117

Monday Left Mechanicville, N. Y. at 10 a. m., carrying a train of oil cars to relieve fuel shortage down Maine. A long pull; new man comes on at Fitchburg. Nice chap; liked his touch. Rolled into Rigby Yard in Portland at 9:30 p.m., and made bee line for engine house. Intercepted by mechanic, who is nobody's fool, and given thorough onceover at turn table. Out of Portland again at 11, with a train load of live stock, paper, and potatoes for Boston. Plenty of romance in this business, but not the kind a girl expects!

Tuesday Arrived in Boston at 4 this morning with 390 miles under my belt—a good, round figure, of which I am duly proud. Had high hopes of catching 40 winks in the house, but was drafted immediately to take train of empty oil tanks back to Mechanicville en route for another loading. Need so great that I had to run as second section of passenger train. At 7:30 p.m. rolled into Mechanicville, where my friend Snorty from the New York Central takes over my train load. Quick going-over by mechanic; passed with flags flying, except for slight murmur in left wheel, front. Trivial!

Wednesday Rest for the weary. I am run through the locomotive washing machine, manicured, checked and triple-checked, from my injectors right down to my roller bearings, cooled, watered and fully lubricated. It's a tough life but I take it bravely, since there's no more equipment available to the railroads, and it's up to us engines to keep in trim and last the Duration. I'm "in" all day today — the one full day's rest I get in a month — they have to wash out my boiler, test my kidneys, and certify to Uncle Sam that I am 100% safe and efficient.

Thursday Up at 3:30 a.m. and assigned to a "Hush-hush" train—"trooper" to you. Took the train of equipment to the loading station, and brought the gang back. 300 mile trip—highball all the way, and one engine crew with me. Couldn't do that in the old hand-fired days. Nice, clean-cut soldiers aboard, all raring to go—gave 'em the best I had. 70 m.p.h. all the way, and could have done 90 easy, but that dratted recorder on the cab speedometer wouldn't let me — not without trouble for my engineer anyway.

Friday Back in the house at 3 p.m., and now, they say, to Portland in a hurry with a train for the shipyard—4800 tons behind me and must get there in twelve hours—250 miles over two hills, through the Tunnel and across five states. Wonder how they expect a girl to keep her figure! And so it goes day in and day out. When I run out my allotted 60,000 miles, up to Billerica Shop I go on the hot foot, and the boys there put another 60,000 into me and send me out again in a "must time" of not over 48 hours. What a life!

The maintenance and operating men in the repair shops, in the cabs, on the freight and passenger trains and along the lines of the Boston and Maine—as on all other American railroads—know that new equipment is next to impossible to get, and that what we have must carry the ball for the Duration. They are the men whose skill, ingenuity and tireless energy "keep 'em rolling" day in and day out. They are the unsung heroes of the mass transportation job being done throughout the Nation today.

BOSTON AND MAINE
ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL MOBILIZED FOR WAR

Russians Break Through on 20-Mile Don Front

Continued from Page 1

nisia, has been superseded by a Colonel General von Arnim. The report awaits confirmation. While delays for weather and various matters of organization are holding up the land forces, however, Allied airmen are maintaining an unceasing barrage of raids against Axis shipping and installations. Today's attacks were centered upon Sousse, in Western Tunisia, on Sicily, and the island base of Lampedusa.

A sidelight upon aeriel activities in the Mediterranean comes in Malta's report for 1942 which shows that the small island downed 955 enemy planes, 773 being shot down by fighters, 195 by anti-aircraft fire.

Russia:

Soviet Cuts Through On 20-Mile Front

The Red Army of the Lower Don has broken through German lines on a 20-mile front on both sides of the river and has driven within 75 miles of Rostov, key to the whole Nazi salient into the Caucasus, the Russians announced.

Dispatches from the front said Russian forces, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky, veteran of last winter's Battle of Moscow, had pushed forward 50 miles since capturing the Don River bridgehead of Tsimlyansk two days ago.

The advanced point which the Russian thrust was said to have reached Wednesday was Bolshaya Orlovka on the Sal River just southeast of its confluence with the Don mid-way between Tsimlyansk and Rostov.

Recaptured in the sweep down the Don were the town of Marinsk, on the Don 25 miles downstream from Tsimlyansk; and the villages of Kargalsko-Beliansky, Kamishevskaya, Yasirev and Kholodny scattered along both banks of the river.

There the Russian offensive was rolling into the flat, low-lying region which stretches past Rostov to the Don mouth on the sea of Azov—a sector which previously proved to be one of the most difficult of the entire front to defend.

Rostov, whose fall would cut off the whole German army in the Caucasus, already has changed hands three times. It was taken by the Germans late in 1941, won back quickly by the Russians, and then captured again by the Germans last summer.

Germans Continue Caucasus Retreat

Deep in the Caucasus, the Germans still were in retreat from the Mozdok-Nalchik-Prokhladnenski triangle, but battlefront dispatches said there was no indication that they were attempting a general withdrawal to escape being cut off.

Russian forces were said to be meeting resistance after a swift sweep 25 miles north of Prokhladnenski to the railway station of Apolonskaya, almost halfway to Mineralnye Vody.

This 25-mile advance indicated a Russian gain of 55 miles since the fall of Nalchik Monday night. The Rusians reported the capture of Prokhladnenski, 30 miles northwest of Nalchik, on Tuesday.

The Russian advance in this sector, however, was reported continuing, and a communiqué issued by the Soviet Information Bureau said two more settlements were recaptured southwest of Stalingrad, and several others retaken in the Middle Don sector.

These communiqués had reported 13 more towns and two railroad stations in the Caucasus recaptured, along with eight more towns in the Middle Don.

The Russian drive down the Lower Don wedged in between German defenses in the Middle Don sector and those in the northern part of the Kalmuck steppe, and increased the menace to the Nazis in both.

Meanwhile the Russians reported that more than 150 miles back to the northeast from the new Don front line, the remnants of 22 German divisions trapped at Stalingrad were fighting desperately under increasing pressure.

This force was said to be maintaining a strong defense behind its fortifications, but the Russians said that trench-by-trench the Germans were being squeezed back in a tightening trap.

Mineralnye Vody, toward which the Russians were driving in the Caucasus, is the center of a spur line branching from the main Rostov-Baku trunk railway.

The Russians pushed northwest from Nalchik in a line parallel to the advance through Prokhladnenski, advancing 15 miles to a cluster of towns including Baksan, Staraya, Krepost and Kizburun Third, and fanning out to the west.

New RAF 'Slow-Bomb' Spreads Its Force

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 7

The censors yesterday permitted the first mention of the RAF's use of a new 2,000-pound "slow-bomb" in several recent raids on Germany.

With a secret braking device, it falls at reduced speed and on impact spreads destruction rather than dissipating most of its power downward.

The drag is in the form of a cap at one end. The RAF said the new bomb could not be described accurately as a parachute type because it does not float.

The upward and outward effects of the explosion on impact are described as terrific.

Guadalcanal:

Japanese Attempt To Land Thwarted

A delayed Guadalcanal message stated that the Japanese made the first effective use Jan. 2 of their new Munda airfield on New Georgia Island, sending a fleet of Zeros from there to escort 10 destroyers which tried, with little success to reinforce and supply their troops on Guadalcanal.

The Zeros, outnumbering the Grumman Wildcat fighter planes which were sent out with dive bombers from the Americans' Henderson Field on Guadalcanal to intercept the destroyers, shot down two Grummans and wounded the pilot of another. One Zero was lost.

Munda, in the Central Solomons, has been raided repeatedly since scouts discovered some time ago that an airfield was being built there. On Jan. 5 the field was bombarded heavily by a force of naval surface vessels.

Two of the 10 destroyers were damaged seriously. The approaching enemy units first were sighted by Flying Fortresses while they were still some 240 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. The destroyers threw up a heavy curtain of antiaircraft fire, spread and twisted, so the Fortresses were unable to bomb them successfully.

At this time, presumably, the air escort from Munda had not yet joined the enemy surface units.

Dive Bombers Hit Two Destroyers

Douglas Dauntless dive bombers then attacked at 6 p. m., scoring hits on two destroyers and a near miss on another. The remaining ships continued toward Guadalcanal under cover of darkness, coming in close to Cape Esperance. It is believed the Japanese unloaded some troop reinforcements, but most of the food supplies were dumped overside in the hope they would drift into shore.

Motor torpedo boats attacked and harassed the enemy ships, but results were not observed. The Japanese were aided additionally by 10 flying boats which formed a protective patrol.

Navy Department communiqués released Jan. 3 and 4 also told of the dive bombers' success against two of the destroyers and credited torpedo boats with one torpedo hit on one and three possible hits on two others of the eight remaining ships. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said Jan. 5 that torpedo boats also riddled and sunk many of the drums of supplies put out by the destroyers to float ashore.

The Japanese flying boats also dropped several bombs in the vicinity of Henderson Field before Wednesday midnight, but no damage was reported.

The destroyers eventually retired under cover of darkness.

Early next morning, United States fighter planes strafed and set fire with incendiaries to a large amount of the Japanese supplies which had washed ashore at the northwest top of Guadalcanal.

North Africa:

Germans Recapture Hills Near Mateur

Reuters reported from Allied headquarters in North Africa that the Germans had captured positions on both sides of an important crossroads west of Mateur.

The heights, 15 miles west of Mateur, which itself is 20 miles southwest of Bizerte, had been captured Tuesday by a British infantry brigade and Commando troops in a dawn assault.

Reuters said the Germans regained the tactically important hill positions in a daylight counter-attack Wednesday.

CBS correspondent Charles Collingwood identified the lost positions as including the key heights of Jebel Azzag, which a headquarters communiqué announced was taken by the Allies. He said United States Rangers had participated in the attack.

"German counterattacks took the topmost heights away from the Allied defenders," Mr. Collingwood reported. "Fighting went on all day but by last night the position was decided to be untenable and the Commandos and Rangers went back to the positions from which they had started."

Reuters said the Nazi counter-attack was launched after the British had held the heights only for about 24 hours.

Despite the support of the Royal Air Force which, it said, knocked out some enemy batteries and shot down three planes, British forces were dislodged and withdrew to their original positions of Tuesday.

The British agency also quoted the German Radio as reporting that 30 United States parachutists were dropped behind the Germans' North African lines last Sunday night with orders to blow up a large bridge. The broadcast, Reuters said, declared that 20 of the parachutists were killed, the rest were captured and "a great quantity" of explosives was seized.

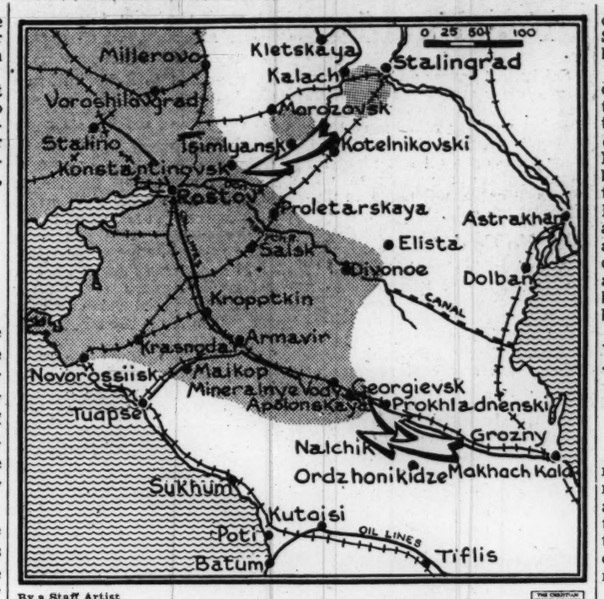
The battle for the hills in Tunisia, in which the Nazi High Command declared that the attacking Allied forces "were thrown back in a counterattack beyond their former positions," was the chief ground action in North Africa.

The Cairo communiqué again said there was nothing to report from the pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel westward across Libya except patrol activity and a slight increase in air operations after a virtual halt in aviation over the battle area because of bad weather.

It said Allied planes again had hit Sousse, enemy-held port in Eastern Tunisia, and had made raids on the Italian islands of Sicily and Lampedusa.

Reports from Stockholm quoted dispatches from Berlin which said that Gen. Walther Nehring had been superseded by Col. Gen. Gurgen von Arnim as commander in chief of the Axis forces in Tunisia.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, who reported the change, described General von Arnim as "one of Hitler's favorite panzer commanders" but offered no comment on the significance of the appointment.



By a Staff Artist

Soviet Pressure in Caucasus

White arrows indicate main pressure by Russian troops pushing upward through the Caucasus and westward toward Rostov, gaining a point variously described as 60 to 75 miles from that port.

Nazis Say Their Sub Went Up Mississippi

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 7

The German radio, in a broadcast beamed to the United States but heard here, reported today that a German submarine had traveled 90 miles up the Mississippi River "to within a few miles of New Orleans" in the hope of destroying a bridge.

The raider was detected, however, and forced to return to the Gulf of Mexico, the broadcast declared.

[There was no confirmation of the German report from any other source. The date of the alleged exploit was not given.]

Aleutian Islands

Japanese Ship Sunk, Another Is Hit

The United States Navy reported that American bombers had sunk a Japanese cargo ship in Aleutian waters and had scored a direct hit on another ship.

The Vancouver Daily Province said that Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, chief of the Canadian General Staff, had made a flying trip to the Aleutians to obtain first-hand information on the strength of Japanese forces at Kiska and Attu Islands, and the possibility of an enemy push into Alaska and British Columbia.

General Stuart's visit to the Aleutians, the newspaper said, was made during the summer. At the time he was temporarily at the head of the Pacific Command, a post he relinquished in August to become chief of the General Staff.

Malta:

955 Axis Planes Shot Down in 1942

Malta, British Mediterranean stronghold which has suffered more bombing raids than any other one spot during this war, destroyed 955 enemy aircraft during 1942, the Middle East News Service of the Royal Air Force said.

Of these, 773 were shot down by RAF fighters with loss of 195 British craft. Pilots of 89 of these were saved, however. Antiaircraft fire accounted for 182 of the enemy craft.

On the offensive against enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean, RAF planes based on Malta attacked 46 convoys, 6 single vessels, and 5 forces of naval vessels.

The score was 46 ships either sunk, severely damaged, or left in flames, and about 40 other ships damaged to a less degree.

Naval aircraft based at Malta hit 37 ships with bombs or torpedoes, including 4 cruisers and 2 destroyers.

In its attempts to knock out the island, the enemy last year dropped 12,000 tons of bombs on it.

Striking back with its limited resources, planes from Malta have dropped 1,500 tons of bombs on the enemy in North Africa and Sicily.

New Guinea:

Allies Are Closing On Sanananda Point

Allied and Japanese patrols were probing in swamp mud for weak spots in the opposite lines as the Allies regrouped their land forces for an attack on the enemy stronghold at Sanananda.

American troops pushed back one Japanese patrol in the vicinity of Tarakena, a village midway between the recently won Buna Station and Sanananda Point.

The same area was the target for a sustained artillery barrage with an Australian pilot spotting objectives for the gunners.

Along the Soputa-Sanananda Track itself—which actually is an automobile road—both sides were dug in and making stabs to test the other's defenses.

All patrols reported the swamps extremely deep and heavy, making the approaches to almost all enemy entrenchments most difficult. Most of the track for the final mile to Sanananda Point also was flooded by heavy rains.

The bombardment and strafing of the Sanananda Point area from the air, however, continued for its third successive day while the enemy base at Lae, further up the New Guinea coast, again was hit by United States A-20 Havoc attack bombers and by Billy Mitchell B-25 medium bombers. The Havocs attacked from less than 100 feet and poured in thousands of rounds of machine-gun fire, knocking out at least four enemy antiaircraft batteries and destroying some bombers on the ground.

Burma:

RAF Bombers Attack Japanese Positions

Royal Air Force bombers made new attacks Wednesday on Japanese positions in the Rathidaung area of Burma, north of Akyab on the Arakan coast, inflicting casualties and causing damage to enemy-occupied buildings, a British communiqué reported.

A Japanese gun post near Akyab was destroyed and several small craft were damaged along the Bay of Bengal shore in other forays, chiefly by fighters, it said.

Florida Farmer Finds Wagner Plane Wreck

EGLIN FIELD, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—A farmer looking for his cows in an isolated Florida pasture ended the five-week search for Lieut. Col. Boyd B. (Buzz) Wagner, destroyer of an untold number of Japanese warplanes and one of America's first aces of World War II in the Philippines and South Pacific.

The flier, missing since Nov. 29, was found yesterday in the wreckage of his P-40 pursuit plane 25 miles east of here.

The craft was demolished and partly burned, indicating that it plunged into the ground out of control, probably from a steep spin, said a statement authorized by Brig. Gen Grandison Gardner, Eglin commandant.

The 26-year-old airman—youngest lieutenant colonel in the Army—took off from Eglin Field at 8 p. m., Nov. 29, for a routine flight to Maxwell Field, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn. Brigadier General Gardner said he apparently ran into bad weather north of here.

The plane fell in a sparsely settled cattle range section. It was not visible from the Freeport road, 150 yards away, and lay unfound until the unidentified farmer came upon it.

How Long 'Till Peace? Three Varying Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 7

How long will the war last?

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, has dissented from the optimistic forecast of Rear Admiral William F. Halsey who can see the end in 1943.

Obviously Mr. Davis wants Americans to realize that it may have to be fought not one year more, but perhaps several years more.

But here, according to the OWI's radio monitoring service, is what one Japanese industrialist said in a talk from Tokyo yesterday in a radiocast directed to Japanese listeners in the Empire:

"The war may last 100 years or 1,000 years!"

Law Upholds Tax Exemption For Religious Institutions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—President Roosevelt's signature to the Hunter-McCarran bill specifically places the authority of the Federal Government, Congress, and Executive behind the principle that all religious, charitable, and educational properties should be tax-exempt.

Although the bill itself applies only to nonprofit institutions in the District of Columbia, it had broad implications and is calculated to exert a national influence on an issue which arises periodically in State and local taxation.

The basic principle for determining exemption rights as contained in the legislation is that an institution to come under its terms must not be organized or operated for private gain.

Passage of the bill followed congressional hearings at which religious and other groups affected pointed out that if recent attempts by District of Columbia tax authorities to place such properties on the tax rolls persisted, the example might be followed as a model throughout the country.

Both Houses of Congress and the President took exactly the opposite position from the District Tax-Exemption Board and the new measure sponsored in the House by Representative John F. Hunter (D) of Ohio, and in the Senate by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, authoritatively establishes the tax exemption of nonprofit institutions and their properties beyond the ability of District officials to interpret it away.

Exempt from taxation under the bill are:

Properties owned by hospitals, schools, colleges, or universities "belonging to and operated by organizations which are not organized or operated for private gain."

Churches, including buildings and structures reasonably necessary and usual in the performance of the activities of the church.

Buildings belonging to religious corporations or societies primarily and regularly used for religious worship, study, training, and missionary activities.

Episcopal residences or pastoral residences actually occupied as such by the pastor, rector, minister, or rabbi of a church, provided it is owned by the church or congregation served.

Cemeteries not operated for private gain.

The measure applies also to administration buildings belonging to organizations or institutions entled to tax exemption. Specific exemption is made of a number of natural scientific and other establishments, such as the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the National Geographic Society, and the American Pharmaceutical Association.

An illustration of the tax theory which the District Tax-Exemption Board had sought to establish was contained in its action several months ago vauling the Masonic and Eastern Star home at $219,130 and ruling that because it restricts its admission it is not a "public charity." In seeking to place this nonprofit institution on the tax rolls, the Board declared:

"This is a charitable organization engaged in benevolent work. If it were not in existence, in all probability, the Government would be compelled to expend large sums of money for the care of those who are now receiving the benefactions of these orders.

"However, we must advise the commissioners that we have heretofore given thought to similar charitable institutions and have expressed the opinion that when the right of admission depends upon the fact of association with some particular society, church, or order, a distinction is made which concerns not the public at large.

"The public is interested in the relief of individuals because they are men, women, and children, and not because they are Methodists, members of the Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, or Knights of Columbus. The essential feature of a public use is that it is not confined to privileged individuals, but is open to the indefinite public."

The Hunter-McCarran law rejects this reasoning and this viewpoint and specifically exempts such properties in the district. It indorses the principle upon which such properties should be exempted generally.

"Under construction by the District Officials of certain provisions of existing law," Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho told the Senate in presenting the bill, "it has become necessary to return to the tax rolls certain benevolent and charitable institutions in the District. Some of these institutions, in the opinion of many, are performing such public charitable services as to warrant their exemption from taxation, and it is felt that the bill which I am now introducing will provide the vehicle to bring about a correction of existing inequalities. In some instances special legislation probably will be necessary to care for certain meritorious cases not provided for in this bill."

The bill also authorizes the commissioners to refund taxes paid on property exempted by the legislation, here the levy was paid on the basis of an assessment made after January, 1941.

Pleasure Driving Defined; More Drastic Gas Cut Seen

Continued from Page 1

recreation or entertainment (such as theaters, amusement parks, concerts, dances, golf courses, skating rinks, bowling alleys, or night clubs) or sporting or athletic events such as races or games, or for sightseeing, touring, or vacation travel, or for making social calls, except military personnel on furlough may use such a ration for the purpose of visiting relatives or making social calls."

Abolition of all pleasure driving by holders of A, B, and C cards in 17 states became effective at noon. This ban, coupled with a 25 per cent reduction in fuel oil for heating churches, movie theaters, and other nondwellings, was ordered to plug gaps in the fast draining supplies of petroleum products along the East Coast.

More than 1,500,000 gallons of fuel oil daily is expected to be diverted to home heating by the cut in nondwelling allotments, according to OPA estimates.

Further Savings Needed

The need for still further savings of about 40,000 barrels of gasoline a day, was reported to Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes today by the Petroleum Industry War Council. The Council met in closed session to hear recommendations of its Committee on Petroleum Economics for alleviating the eastern petroleum crisis, caused by shipment of huge quantities of fuel to the African war front.

The official definitions of pleasure driving leave the individual driver considerable discretion to determine whether a trip is essential. Drivers at all times will run the risk of being stopped by local enforcement officials and asked to satisfy the rationing board that their trip is justified, or run the risk of having their ration books confiscated.

The 25 per cent cut in fuel oil for heating non-dwelling space reduces the ration to about 45 per cent of normal when the recent 10 per cent reduction in fuel oil coupon values is taken into consideration, OPA points out. Commercial building rations were orginally issued on a basis of 66⅔ of normal.

"It may ultimately be necessary to cut this category further," Mr. Henderson warned today. "We can make no predictions at this time. It all depends on the supplies available as winter continues."

May Have to Run Part Time

Owners of non-dwelling properties heated by oil were warned to be considering adjustments they may have to make in operating buildings part time, or in the case of amusement centers, closing altogether, if the emergency increases.

The new cut in fuel oil, effective immediately, does not apply to apartment houses or hotels. Earlier this week, apartment houses and hotels, along with theaters, office buildings and all structures except private dwellings in 30 States, were told to convert to coal or run the risk of losing their oil rations by the end of this month.

Declaring that "there simply isn't enough fuel to go around," Mr. Henderson told the public: "The simple facts are these: the combination of demand from our armed services and our civilian population are draining the eastern reserves of petroleum products at a pace more rapid than our overburdened transportation facilities can replenish them.

"The measures taken over the past week were forced upon us by circumstances of war. Failure to act swiftly and boldly could only mean serious threat to war production in the East, a breakdown of vital transportation, and tens of thousands of homes utterly without heat."

Despite rumors flooding the East, there is little chance that A gasoline coupons in the 17 Eastern States will be invalidated. OPA checks show that almost half of all A rations are used on strictly essential business and that the holders have been patriotic enough to live within their gasoline means without seeking B or C allotments. About 40 per cent of all war workers in the East get to and from their plants on A rations.

"To cut A card values and then be compelled to issue B or C cards in great number certainly would not save gasoline," Mr. Henderson has said.

The OPA chief pointed out that a balance between gasoline and fuel oil is made necessary by refining processes and transportation facilities.

Under the fuel oil reduction order, churches and businesses are left free to adjust themselves to the reduction. Department stores, the OPA said, can shorten hours, close one day a week, or adopt any other measures that may meet the situation. Likewise, theaters, office buildings, and factories can use whatever method of conservation suits them.

Considerable stimulus to OPA's program to compel conversion of oil-burning commercial equipment to the use of coal is expected to result from the new order, although officials emphasized that the cut itself was made imperative by the supply situation and not from desire to force the conversion issue.

Pepper Disapproves

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida said he disapproved of the way in which the Office of Price Administration issued its order banning pleasure driving "in the absence of any statement of its necessity."

"I don't like the suddenness with which it has been done, nor the spirit of the announcement," he declared.

He said that "had it not been for the tragic inefficiency of the Government in failing to provide a wooden barge construction program several months ago an oil shortage on the eastern seaboard could have been avoided."

Order Called Silly

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7 (AP)—John Dressler, Chairman of the Eastern States Conference of Gasoline Dealers, described as "silly and certainly not feasible" the Office of Price Administration's edict banning pleasure driving.

"When the boys in Washington get off the merry-go-round and start doing things sensibly, we may get some place with this rationing problem," said Mr. Dressler, who also is President of the New Jersey Gasoline Retailers Association.

Dewey Backs Ban

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey prepared today a proclamation requesting New York citizens to comply with the new Federal Government ban on pleasure driving, and said he had ordered a detailed survey of the fuel-oil needs of all State buildings.

W. T. Clemens, General Secretary of the New York Council of Churches, announced cancellation of conferences in Schenectady, Jan. 25, and in Albany, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, after he said the Office of Price Administration advised that ministers could not receive gasoline.

Churches throughout the State are co-operating "cheerfully and wholeheartedly," Mr. Clemens said, but "emphatically protest" the fact "one industry which is doing the most to impede the war effort is doing nothing to help."

He added he understood the liquor industry is able to obtain unlimited gasoline for beer and liquor trucks."

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East Indians' Confidence Vainly Sought by Japanese

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a desperate attempt to gain the confidence of the people of the Netherlands East Indies, Japanese military authorities there have adopted a policy of placing Indonesians in public office. But in spite of this strategy, sharp resistance to the invaders continues.

A Tokyo radiocast recently made available by the Office of War Information said that the military administration had recognized the traditional position of the Sultans and set up four autonomous Sultanates. In order to maintain contact with the Sultanates, it had established a Bureau of Sultanate Affairs.

This policy is similar to that employed by the Japanese in Malaya, where it has worked fairly well because of the lack of any well-defined nationalist sentiment.

The same radiocast boasted that 15 out of 18 municipalities in Java were headed by native mayors. A check of nine names given by Tokyo, made by Netherlands officials in this country, disclosed that all these Indonesian mayors had held some office prior to the invasion. They were known to be honest, reliable and hard-working men, although not of top intellectual calibre in every case.

The outstanding fact was that not one Japanese-appointed mayor was a nationalist leader. In spite of great efforts, the invaders have yet to find a native leader they can use as a Quisling. Those Indonesians who have accepted positions of responsibility have probably done so with a view to easing conditions among their compatriots, according to specialists on the Indies.

Hopeful Announcement

An earlier radiocast, on Nov. 29, had announced the appointment of 23 native judges. "It is greatly expected that co-operation from the natives for maintenance of peace and order will be improved in the future," Tokyo Radio hopefully told its home audience.

This whole trend represents a sharp reaction from the Japanese attempts to "Nipponize" the Indonesians in the early months of the invasion. At that time there was an all-out campaign to convince the natives that their conquerors were destined to rule all Asia. Such slogans as that of the "Three A's" [literally translated "Japan, light of Asia; Japan, mother of Asia; Japan, leader of Asia"] were exhibited all over Java. But there is no evidence that they were effective.

Attempts to spread the Japanese language failed almost completely.

A good example of Indonesian nonco-operation is that of the Moslems, who comprise nine-tenths of the Indies population. In all the occupied areas of Asia, the Japanese have demanded the formation of a single co-ordinated organization within each major religious group. The Indies Moslems were the one group which refused to acceede to this, and finally on Dec. 8 Japanese General Imamura appointed a "representative" for them.

This antagonism is traceable in part to Japanese ignoring of native laws and folkways, which had always been respected by the Dutch. In Amboina, for example, during the celebration of Mohammed's birthday Moslems were compelled to pay their respects to the Japanese Army, and an Indonesian leader was forced to make a speech praising Japan and asking Alla to bless the Japanese Empire. Such blunders have not helped the military authorities.

Early in December the Japanese announcel to the Moslems that they would not interfere with the customary annual pilgrimage to Mecca; but by that time it was obviously too late to organize such a complicated expedition, since it was essential for the pilgrims to arrive in Mecca by mid-December.

The growing acuteness of the rice shortage in Java since the cutting off of imports from Indo-China has further impaired Japanese prestige. In addition, all of the formerly thriving export industries are at a standstill. The Japanese are now rapidly depleting the island's timber resources, which have been developed and conserved by the Dutch for centuries.

The extent of Indonesian resistance to the occupation authorities is disclosed in this passage from a Japanese-sponsored newspaper which has reached Australia:

"There are still a number of people who would like to live under the Netherlands Government, and they are inciting others with the idea that help will come from the United States and Australia. Many people have pledged loyalty to Nippon, but in their hearts they are really against Japan. Indonesians, as well as Eurasians, are conducting secret propaganda for the Netherlands Government, trying to sabotage the work of the Nipponese Government as much as possible. These include pensioned soldiers, policemen, teachers, office employees, village heads, city officials, and religious teachers."

Guerrillas Active

The Japanese claim to have stamped out guerrilla activity in Java, Borno and Celebes. But Netherlands officials know that organized resistance is continuing in Timor, Amboina, and Celebes, and probably in the more inaccessible sections of Borneo, Sumatra and Java itself. The United Nations are in close touch with most of the guerrilla bands, and are sending them munitions and other supplies.

In Timor, Dutch, Australian and Timorese soldiers have forced the Japanese troops to stick to the roads along the coast. Surprise attacks on Japanese outposts and ambushes of patrols have taken a heavy toll of the occupation forces.

Furthermore, nearly all of Dutch New Guinea and several hundred of the smaller islands in the archipelago are still flying the Dutch flag. On Queen Wilhelmina's birthday, Aug. 31, officials of the Dutch Government of New Guinea sent her a message of congratulations.

The Indonesians have not forgotten that plans were under way to give them full autonomy when the war came. The Queen's address of Dec. 6 further pledged the establishment of "a commonwealth in which the Netherlands, Indonesia, Surinam and Curacao will participate, with complete self-reliance and freedom of conduct for each part regarding its internal affairs."

This has been interpreted by Netherlands officials in this country as meaning the establishment of a House of Representatives, elected freely by all citizens of the Indies who can meet certain minimum educational requirements, to replace the existing Volksraad, or appointive "People's Council," as the highest body under the Governor General. The Legislature would be predominantly native in composition, and would control all domestic affairs.

This policy is not simply the product of Dutch altruism; it arises from an enlightened self-interest which recognizes that things will never again be as they were, and that Dutch interests in the Indies can best be protected by going along with the inevitable and helping to guide the Indonesians in the establishment of self-government.

One guarantee that these promises will be kept after the war is the type of Dutch officials who were and are in position of prominence in the Indies—or Indonesia, as both Japanese and Netherlanders now call it.

Gov. Gen. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer is on record as believing that after this war the peoples of the Far East must be accepted as equal partners by the Western World, and admitted on equal terms at the peace table. He chose to stay behind when the invasion came, and is a prisoner of the Japanese.

Lieut. Gov. Gen. Hubertus van Mook, now a member of the Dutch Cabinet in London, represents the progressive viewpoint of the Indies-born Dutch who have long wanted self-government for their islands. Indonesians as well as those of European blood in the Indies respect and support him.

These men, and the policies they represent, are some of the reasons why the Japanese find Indonesia so hard to digest.

'Stars' Brighten Air Waves

Wide World

U. S. Stage and Movie Stars Radiocast From Britain

Picture shows a quartet of United States stage and screen stars who went to Britain to entertain American troops. They took part in a BBC program sponsored by the United Service Organizations Camp Shows and the Special Services Department of the United States Army. Left to right: Martha Raye, Kay Francis, Jack Buchanan, British stage and screen star who was host at the radiocast; Carole Landis, and Mitzi Mayfair. Members of the United States armed forces were in the audience. The program was recorded for transmission in the Overseas Services to North America, the Middle East, and India.

Japan Issues Call For Javanese Seamen

Recorded by CBS

New York, Jan. 7

Evidence that Japan has a shortage of trained seamen was given tonight by Tokyo Radio which said that "anticipating increased maritime activity with the advent of the New Year the Japanese military administration in Java through its regional maritime offices recently urged all native seamen in the island to report for registry by the end of January."

The Tokyo radiocast added that seamen who qualified would be "employed in various activities including salvage and repair operations." Preparations are also being made by the Japanese Administration to give native inhabitants training in seamanship, the radio said.

Shipments of Fuel to Africa May Be Decisive War Factor

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shipment of large quantities of fuel to French Africa has caused drastic restriction in the sale of gasoline in the Eastern States. These measures for the conservation of gasoline have officially cut pleasure driving and considerably hampered economic activity of large parts of the American population.

Yet these restrictions have been necessary to stabilize Anglo-American conquest of vitally important positions in French North and West Africa. The United States military administration needs large quantities of matériel and fuel not only to supply the Anglo-American fighting forces but to re-equip disarmed French troops and to restore economic life in these regions.

Recent reports from French Africa indicate that these large-scale American shipments to Africa may contribute to bring about a complete change in the balance of forces in the Mediterranean and in the South Atlantic. French military and economic power in Africa will be increasingly mobilized and put into the service of the United Nations.

The most important item in the framework of this mobilization is the organization of a new French army under the command of Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud. Vichy disposed of 150,000 colonial troops in North and West Africa which, however, were poorly equipped. They particularly lacked anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, planes, tanks and other modern material. Only a small part of the French army so far has received modern American equipment and only some regiments are operating with the Anglo-Americans on the Tunisian front.

The bulk of the French Army has remained in its cantonments in Algeria and Morocco and has to be reorganized and retrained for modern warfare.

In the meantime immediate mobilization of the classes 1934-1939 (men from 23 to 29 years) has been ordered in order to re-enforce the new French army. This means that if sufficient American war material is made available a French army of approximately 200,000 men will fight side by side with the Anglo-American forces in Africa. More than 1,000 experienced French war pilots are said to be in North Africa and will be re-trained for service. They are being armed with fast new American fighter planes.

Yet re-organization and re-training of so large an army, mostly composed of North African and Senegalese troops, takes time. The Axis is well aware of this difficulty and is hurrying men and material to North Africa. It is likely that Hitler will attempt not only to strengthen his hold on Tunisia, but even to throw the Anglo-Americans out of North Africa before mobilization of the new French army is completed. The struggle for North Africa has just begun.

Meanwhile the French naval squadron at Dakar and the remnants of the French Fleet in North African ports are likely to cperate with the Anglo-American units in the near future. Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, United Nations naval commander in North African waters, disclosed that already several small units of the French Fleet, probably destroyers, are helping Allied warships to convoy supply ships in the Mediterranean.

While the restoration of the two big battleships Richelieu and Jean Bart [each of 35,000 tons], both heavily damaged by British and American naval guns and planes, will take long months, a force of three modern cruisers [each of 7,600 tons] at Dakar and two smaller cruisers at Casablanca is probably available at once. So are half a dozen destroyers, 10 to 15 submarines and a large number of supply vessels which had been laying at Dakar and in North African ports.

The disarmed French squadron at Alexandria, comprising the old battleship Lorraine [22,189 tons], four cruisers, several destroyers and submarines, might also be refitted and induced to join the United Nations forces.

It appears, however, that the French commanders are not too anxious to bring their larger ships into the battle line. Not only are they reluctant to put themselves under British or American command but after the scuttling of the bulk of France's naval forces at Toulon, they consider it their duty to keep at least some remnants of the once proud French fleet out of war. Appropriate guarantees for replacement of lost ships on the part of the United Nations might dissipate these apprehensions.

France had approximately 700,000 to 800,000 tons of French merchant shipping in the Mediterranean which did not fall into Axis hands. Vichy-France, morever, interned 35 Allied ships of 120,000 tons. Yet in recent months the Vichy Government leased 400,000 tons of their ships to Fascist Italy.

In November, 1942, the interned Allied merchant vessels were handed over to the Axis, according to a statement of the British Ministry for Economic Warfare. The number of ships operating under the French flag between France and North Africa and taken over by the United Nations after occupation of Algiers and Morocco has not been disclosed. Admiral Cunningham, however, has stated that an agreement had been reached with French authorities in Africa under which French merchant ships in North and West Africa would be employed, some directly in Allied service and some to meet the economic needs of French Africa.

Allied spokesmen have declared that United Nations losses in shipping space during landing operations in North Africa have been completely replaced by captured French merchant vessels. It is likely that not less than 100,000 tons of French merchant ships have fallen into Allied hands.

The United Nations position in North Africa will be considerably eased if the American High Command succeeds in reorganizing the French transportation system which has disintegrated since the defeat of France. Reports from American war correspondents in North Africa disclosed that French locomotives were worn out and that most of the French cars in North Africa had deteriorated and broken down when used by Allied troops. Anglo-American forces, therefore, had to rely almost entirely on their own means of transportation, which has considerably delayed their advance into Tunisia.

Now, however, sufficient quantities of vehicles are available and United Nations supplies are dispatched over the Morrocan-Algerian coastal railway and over the strategic highways which the French had constructed in North Africa. Allied air facilities in these regions are also rapidly improving and expanding.

Pangeran Soejono

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Pangeran Adipati Ario Soejono, minister without portfolio in the Netherlands Government, who passed on here, was the first native of the East Indies to be named a member of the Cabinet.

Member of a princely Javanese family, he was one of the group of Indies leaders who escaped to Australia from Java last March with Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, then Lieutenant Governor General. He had previously been a member of the High Council of the Netherlands Indies and had held various other administrative posts.

His appointment to the Cabinet on June 9, 1942, was widely interpreted as indicating increased participation by Indonesians in the affairs of the Netherlands kingdom.

Philippines Captives

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The names of 336 United States soldiers who are prisoners of the Japanese in the Philippine Islands were announced yesterday by the War Department.

Among them was Capt. Willibald C. Bianchi, New Ulm, Minn., who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism on Bataan last Feb. 3. Although wounded twice, he advanced alone against an enemy machine-gun nest and silenced it with grenades, then climbed atop a tank and used its antiaircraft machine gun against an enemy position until a third bullet knocked him to the ground.

The list contained the names of 334 officers, one enlisted man and one warrant officer. Its publication brought to 804 the total of United States prisoners in the Philippines whose names have been reported officially to the Army by the Japanese Government through the International Red Cross and announced here by the Department.

Quisling Plans to Seize Hostages

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 7 (AP)—German occupation forces arrested 150 Norwegians in seven towns along the Southern Norwegian coast during December, reports from Norway said today.

German secret police were said to be swooping down on a number of scattered communities in Southern Norway, imposing martial law while searching each household for suspect Norwegians, hidden weapons, and radios.

Many of those arrested were accused of possessing weapons or secret radio sets, charges punishable by execution.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Swedish Press reported last night that Maj. Vidkun Quisling Nazi puppet premier of Norway has made up a list of representative Norwegians, including churchmen, to be arrested and held as hostages the moment an invasion of German-held Norway occurs.

The press also reported that Major Quisling by that method hopes to stay the people from joining the fighting.

He apparently is feeling so insecure, the press added, that he has expropriated four estates neighboring his castle outside Oslo in order to isolate the property and shelter it with a heavy force of guards.

A purge of "unreliable" Quisling agents is expected by Norwegian quarters as the Germans continue to speed up anti-invasion measures in Norway.

The latest indication of fears of Quislingism within the Quisling Party in Norway, was said by the Norwegians to have come in a confidential letter from a top Norwegian Nazi official in Oslo to communal chairmen requesting at the insistence of the Ministry of Interior that they survey their official employees as soon as possible and determine who ought to be dismissed.

The letter was said to have asked names with full details and recommendations for replacements.

Reports continue to flow from Norway telling of intensive defensive preparation by the Germans in the past two months along the west coast.

Dugouts, trenches, and machine-gun posts built earlier in parks, streets, and corners, are being replaced by stronger and more permanent fortifications.

Concrete tank barriers are being built to block streets leading from harbors or likely landing places. Buildings are being converted to strongholds.

Inland strategic crossroads and other lines of communications are being fortified.

Railway workers have been threatened with execution, it was reported, if they reveal military transport movements or movements of trains carrying prominent Germans.

The newspaper Aftonbladet said a plan had been prepared for conscription of the male population of Norway for labor service in event of an invasion in order to prevent the men from aiding the Allies.

Outcroppings of dissatisfaction and distrust within Major Quisling's Nasjonal Samling Party, especially among the strong-armed Hirdmen, who are the Norwegian elite troops, were said to be complicating the situation.

Maj. Quisling's position was described as difficult because the Party, with only an estimated 30,000 members, has so few capable and reliable men to draw on.

Recent reports, now confirmed by reliable Norwegian quarters, said a group of Hirdmen invaded the Norwegian Nazi headquarters and knocked down Party Minister Furlesang as a protest against "Free Masons and renegades" taking over big Party jobs.

Hirdmen who went to the Eastern Front to fight the Russians, estimated originally at 1,000 but now reduced through casualties to 450, were said to be complaining in letters home of hardships they endure at the front while others at home are waxing fat.

Disaffections and desertions by the Hirdmen across the Norwegian border were said to be occurring periodically recently because of disagreement over Major Quisling's anti-Jewish measures and deportations.

Others were said to be endeavoring to re-establish themselves in the eyes of Norwegian patriots by deliberately getting themselves into trouble with the Germans and being jailed.

Norse Youths to Cut Timber in Finland

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Jan. 7

Norwegians said today that 545 Norwegian Labor Service youths were headed for North Finland via Sweden this week reportedly to cut timber in the neighborhood of Lake Enare for Norway.

Their departure was scheduled for Jan. 4, it was stated, but was reported delayed because the men protested when they learned the Finnish camp at Enare would be under German command, causing them to doubt assurances they were to do civil work only.

Halsey Ridicules Japanese

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan 7 (AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., United Nations Commander-in-Chief in the South Pacific, who recently predicted the complete defeat of the Axis in 1943, has a low estimate of the Japanese service man.

In an interview in New Zealand, the Admiral stood confidently on his prediction of Allied victory this year and added:

"When we first started out, I held one of our men equal to three Japanese. I now increase this to 20.

"They are not supermen, although they try to make us believe they are. They are just low monkeys. I say monkeys because I cannot say what I would like to call them."

Of reported atrocities by the Japanese in combat in the Solomons, Admiral Halsey said they occur usually when Americans are trying to aid Japanese who are either wounded or seem wounded.

"The way the Japanese meets this kindness is with a hand grenade," he said. "That is quite in line with their apish or bestial instincts—use which word you like."

In reply to a question as to whether there was basis for the one-time popular belief that Japanese battleships were top-heavy, the Admiral said:

"We sank two battleships, one by direct gunfire at night and the other by a combination of gunfire, bombing and torpedo action. It took a long time to sink that fellow. No, I will not say he was top-heavy."

Davis Not So Sure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Elmer Davis, whose job is to keep the nation informed on the war, took exception today to a high-ranking naval officer's flat prediction of victory this year.

Asked for comment on the optimistic view recently expressed by Admiral William F. Halsey, the South Pacific Commander, Mr. Davis responded:

"I have no information to support such a prediction, although I have been trying to get some."

On the contrary, he said, the Germans, to the best of his knowledge, still are building more submarines than the United Stations are sinking and the toll the U-boats are taking of Allied shipping is creating "heavy losses in ships and in the cargoes that go with them, and sometimes trained men on them."

Japanese Prison Conditions

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A British War Office statement said last night that 10,000 prisoners of war—half of them Americans—are interned in Japan.

It said a Red Cross representative in Tokyo had visited three prison camps and reported conditions "comparatively satisfactory."

The prisoners, the statement continued, have been forced to adapt themselves to the Japanese diet, consisting largely of rice, although there are some bread, fish and vegetables. Prisoners get very little meat.

The report said Japan's prisoners work an eight-hour day in dock and factories. It added that about 1,500 Americans were interned in a camp at Woosung, near Shanghai.

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Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Mounted Messenger

By Cornelia Meigs

Author of "Vanished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "The Secret Oak," etc.

Chapter Six

When Prudence opened her eyes in her little attic room the next morning, she wondered for a moment what pleasant knowledge made her feel warm and happy even before she was entirely awake. Tom was at home, she knew that, it seemed, even in her deepest sleep. No, there was something more, something that was almost beyond believing.

It came to her now, as she sat up and rubbed her eyes; she had a companion, a girl not far from her own age, a girl whom she could admire and love, to whom she could talk about everything. She jumped up. Even now she could hardly believe it, and had to run across the bare boards to the tiny room next to hers, had to open the door a crack and peep in to see Gertrude, still asleep, her dark lashes showing on her cheeks, her bright hair spread across the pillow. She really might believe it. Gertrude Penrose was not just someone about whom she had been dreaming.

At the supper table last night Gertrude and Tom had explained further why she had come to Philadelphia. Her mother was English-born and had gone home for a long visit to her kinsfolk across the water. Gertrude's father had wanted to send her away to school, but she would not leave him and remained to keep him company, with the grumpy housekeeper, Mrs. White, to help her manage the household.

But now it seemed that he must leave her, for Governor Shirley was planning his expedition to Lake Ontario, and Abram Penrose was a colonel of the Massachusetts militia. Rumors kept running through the town that Boston, being the nearest seaport to Canada might be visited by the French fleet, so that it did not seem wise to leave her there.

It was Tom's half rueful, half laughing report that Cousin Arabella Wetheral had made up her mind to journey back with him that brought Mr. Penrose to a decision of his own. He knew and respected Mistress Arabella Wetheral, he felt that he could trust his daughter with her or with her kinsfolk. Plans had to be settled hurriedly when war was in view and, in answer to his somewhat hesitating proposal, Tom boldly undertook to say that his mother and his sister would be glad to have young Mistress Penrose come to them and stay as long as she would. It was beginning to be the custom for people to travel with the postboy, since he knew the roads and could be a protection if danger arose. The rivers were down now, the journey was not difficult. The three of them had taken longer than Tom would have spent riding it alone, but the two women were full of brave spirit and were willing to put long miles of travel behind them every day.

Opening a New Chapter

Gertrude had looked pale yesterday when she arrived, but today the color was high in her cheeks again and her voice was clear and gay. As for Cousin Arabella, she was completely happy. She and Susan Wetheral, the children's mother, had played together as children, had gone to school together as girls. Finally, soon after Susan married, Arabella had inherited the house in Boston from her uncle and had gone thither to live. The two had discussed by letter her coming to stay for a long visit, but letters passed so seldom and with such difficulty, that it had never been arranged. So that bad moment of Tom's when she announced her intentions, had been followed by pleasant consequences, as bad moments very often are. The gay chatter around the breakfast table on that morning of the first of March made it clear that a new chapter had begun in the life of that family.

"You must learn to know Mr. and Mrs. Bartram well," Susan Wetheral was saying. "They have been our kindest neighbors and neither of our households could well get along without the other. Sometimes Mr. Bartram has talked to me of renting the land of this farm, and this year he has spoken of it again. It has been hard for me to manage it with no helper but Reuben. It may be that I will consent. Tom and I must talk it over. Then you will soon get acquainted with Susan Rawson who lives just beyond us, a good simple woman who is always a kind friend. She and we take turns in driving to market to sell our cream and eggs and butter."

"It is our turn to take the cart," Prudence put in. "Generally, we go only on two days of the week, but it is so warm and sunny this morning that Gertrude ought to see Philadelphia. Tom, would you go with us?"

Tom had to get a shoe reset for the red colt, but there was a burst place in the seams of one of the postbags which ought to go to Mr. Hyman, the saddler, in Arch Street, to be sewed. "And stop at Mr. Franklin's office and find out what, in general, are to be his next orders for me," he said. "When I was there yesterday he was not certain whether he would send me north again with Sam Yarmouth or whether I was really to go west."

The two girls exchanged glances. Gertrude had her own reasons for wanting to visit Mr. Franklin's office and Prudence had begun to be excited over their quest as was her new friend. Not merely to find out, but to find whether they could help in that secret matter between Tom and Mr. Franklin, was a purpose burning in the heart of each. And Cousin Arabella, setting down her cup said reflectively:

"Indeed, Cousin, I think I should rather see Mr. Franklin than any of the other great sights of Philadelphia." So it was arranged that they should go.

Cousin Arabella and Sarah Rawson, in the back seat of the cart, got on famously, leaving the two girls to take turns at driving the placid horse and to chatter to their hearts' content. Philadelphia's wide streets, with the red brick houses, spotless white steps and wrought iron rails made a pleasant sight on that early spring morning with the leafless trees beginning to show faint signs of buds. The newcomers were duly impressed, as they were also by the busy market stalls and the rows of green vegetables for sale, even though this was hardly more than the end of winter.

Philadelphia Landmark

Sharp disappointment awaited them, however, when they entered the shop, for Mr. Franklin was not there. Jed Hopgood, the printing foreman, told them gruffly that he had ridden to Frederick, Maryland, to meet General Braddock and confer with him. "It seems that the General sent an express messenger to say that he was not satisfied with the arrangements for his army supplies, and called on the merchants of Philadelphia to assist him. Whenever there is such a summons as that, it is always Mr. Franklin who has to answer it. And me with all the Pennsylvania Gazette to prepare for the mail, and the new paper to set up in time for the next printing."

Gertrude looked about at the crowded print shop, with its piles of papers and its littered desk. "But you do not need to do them all yourself," she said coolly. "I have helped my father send out his letters a hundred times, and Prudence and I could help you now. I write a clear enough hand and I can answer for it that Prudence has an even clearer one."

If Hopgood had not really been hard pressed he would have refused to listen to such an idea, that not merely women, but girls, should be able to give aid in a man's print shop. Very grudgingly he handed Gertrude a pen, watched her write a name and address on the clear space of the front page of the Gazette, saw her fold it neatly and seal it with a red wafer. "It is so that it comes to us," she said, "and my father reads it every line, every mail day." She glanced at the list on the desk. "I know all these Boston names," she added, "and you do not have Saltonstall spelled correctly."

It was the tribute to his paper which softened Hopgood, and he spread out the list of Boston subscribers, placed another bottle of ink and another pen before Prudence and bade them set to work. Cousin Arabella, who could make no boast of handwriting that anyone could read, was quite content to sit down in Mr. Franklin's broad chair and watch the world of Philadelphia go by the window.

For more than an hour there was no sound but the busy scratching of pens and the clink and rattle of type as Hopgood worked at the cases and set up the newspages of the next Gazette. He would not let the apprentices work on the newspaper, only on the job printing. The two girls had reached the end of the Boston list before Cousin Arabella got tired of watching ladies and carriages and street criers go past, but it was time now to pick up Sarah Rawson and the mended mailbag and take their way homeward.

"I don't deny that you've been some help to me, in your own way," Jed observed. "I'll tell Mr. Franklin of it when he comes back. He will be away, I don't know how many days, but he left orders that your brother is to ride once more to Boston with Sam Yarmouth and on the next journey after that is to go westward as far as Carlisle. And—and you might maybe come back and set to this task again in two weeks' time, if you have nothing better to do. The apprentices cannot write a hand that anyone can read, and the putting of names on the papers is never work to my liking."

Gertrude seemed not entirely pleased that this was all the praise and appreciation that their work had won, but she smiled graciously upon Jed and joined Prudence in promising that they would come back. She had stopped as she was going out, and was watching intently as Jed, still talking, set one letter of type after another in place.

"That doesn't look very difficult to do," she observed.

"Difficult?" roared Jed, his face reddening with injured pride. "Printing is the most intricate craft that an apprentice learns, it takes years of labor and a man's brain, yes it takes them both."

"How old was Mr. Franklin when he learned to be a printer," Gertrude asked innocently.

Jed hesitated and choked. "He learned when he was twelve years old," he returned reluctantly. "But Mr. Franklin is a very remarkable person."

Snow in the Air

The girls said little to each other on the drive home. Disappointment had certainly dashed Gertrude's spirits, but Prudence had never had any very definite hope that they would find out a great deal by visiting the print shop. But a cloud was over the sun, and a cold stillness had taken the place of the warm spring wind. "I think it might snow a little tonight," Sarah Rawson prophesied, and neither of the girls had the energy to say that she must be wrong.

Tom, too, was disappointed over the news that he was not yet to take the westward road, but he was willing to wait and learn more about his work. "But you are sure he said it would be the next time?" he insisted. "And did he tell you whether I was to go beyond the Susquehanna River?"

"Yes, to Carlisle." Prudence was sure of her recollection.

Cousin Arabella, sewing by the window, looked up. "Susan," she said to Mistress Wetheral, "was it not to Carlisle that John Channing went when he moved from the farm beyond you? He was your kinsman, not mine, and I have heard no tidings of him since he went away."

"Yes, it was to Carlisle," Susan Wetheral answered. "I have heard little of him since he married two years ago. When Tom goes west he must lodge at his house, and bring us news of him."

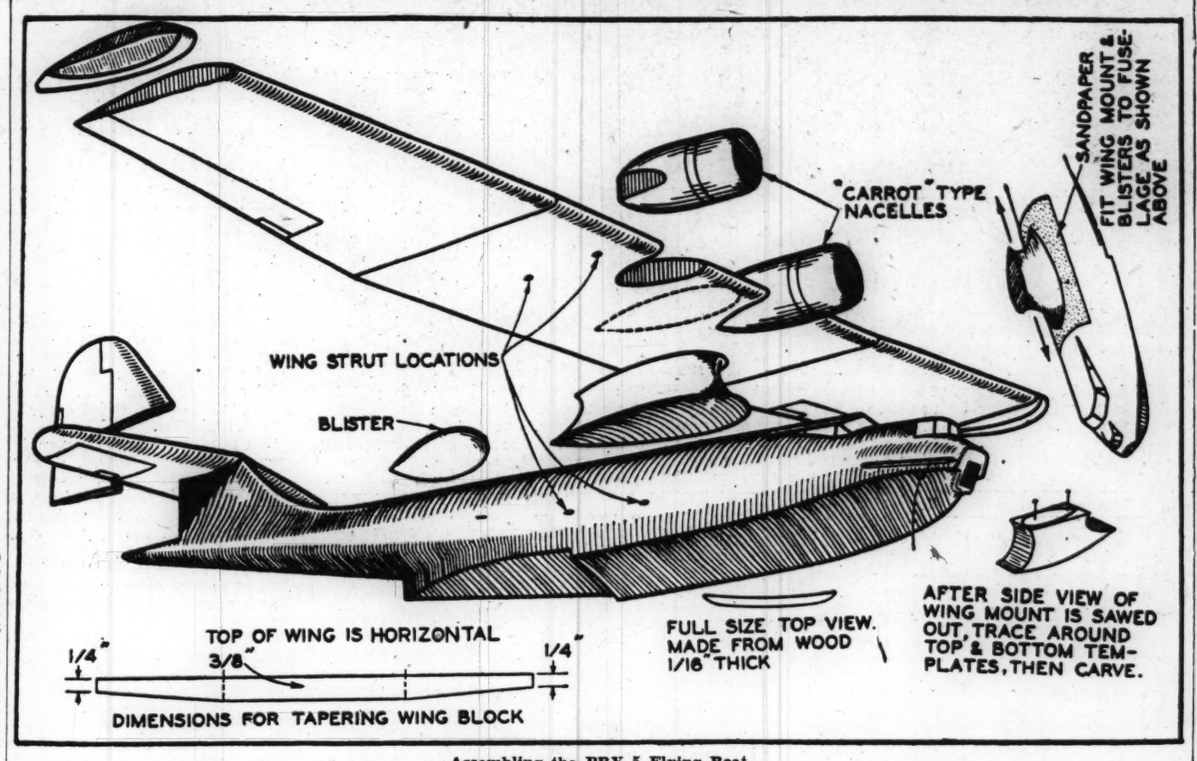
Tom set out on his journey with Sam Yarmouth and this time was back in ten days, prompt to his schedule. "I stopped in the town and heard that Mr. Franklin was not yet returned," he said. "But I will be making ready, so that I may set forth as soon as he bids me go."

Keeping a Promise

On Monday, three days after, Prudence reminded Gertrude that it was time to keep their promise to Jed Hopwood, and go to help him with his Gazettes. Gertrude protested. There had been no news of Mr. Franklin's return, Tom had received no orders from him yet. She had no interest at all in spending another morning without profit, so she said. But Prudence was firm. They had both promised, they must go. If Cousin Arabella had not been so willing it might have been difficult. "It is a real treat to see what good work those girls can do," she told Susan Wetheral.

In the end Gertrude agreed, and, having made up her mind, threw herself into the plan with her whole heart. "If we do it at all we might as well do it with a good spirit," she observed as they got into the cart.

(To be continued next Thursday)


SANDPAPER FIT WING MOUNT & BLISTERS TO FUSELAGE AS SHOWN ABOVE
"CARROT" TYPE NACELLES
WING STRUT LOCATIONS
BLISTER
TOP OF WING IS HORIZONTAL
1/4"
3/8"
1/4"
DIMENSIONS FOR TAPERING WING BLOCK
FULL SIZE TOP VIEW. MADE FROM WOOD 1/16" THICK
AFTER SIDE VIEW OF WING MOUNT IS SAWED OUT, TRACE AROUND TOP & BOTTOM TEMPLATES, THEN CARVE.

Assembling the PBY-5 Flying Boat

Eyes of the Fleet

Know Your Fighting Aircraft—11

By Freeman Cleaves

The Navy's famed PBY flying boat, made by Consolidated at San Diego and by Boeing in Canada, serves as "Eyes of the Fleet" in the Atlantic and Pacific and is also used for overseas transport. Its great cruising range (4,000 miles) makes it excellent for convoy work. The "Catalina" is also one of the most successful and dependable long-range patrol bombers of the U. S. Navy. Quantities have been supplied the RAF, the Australian Air Force, and the British Coastal Command for long-distance patrol work and other duties. It has taken a prominent part in naval battles against the Japanese in the Pacific. The Catalina carries a crew of six, including three machine gunners, and is powered by two Twin Wasp engines. Depth bombs for submarines may be carried under the wings.

On this high-wing monoplane, the wing is mounted on a pylon. Outer wing sections are tapered by square tips formed by retracted wing floats. Note the two steps in the hull which break the suction when taking off from the water. The hull of this great flying boat forms the fuselage. The Catalina has a wing span of 104 feet, a length of about 64 feet, and is about 19 feet high.

To build a model of the PBY-5 to a scale of 1 to 72, with a span of 17 11/32 inches, the following materials are necessary: Fuselage, 2 inches by 2¼ inches by 11 inches; wing, ⅜ inch by 2½ inches by 16¾ inches; stabilizer, 3/16 inch by 1½ inches by 5½ inches; fin, ⅛ inch by 1¾ inches by 2 inches; engine nacelles (two), 1 inch by 1 inch by 2 inches; floats and turrets, ½ inch by 1 inch by 5 inches; wing mount, ¾ inch by ⅞ inch by 2½ inches; wing struts (four), 1/16 inch by 3/32 inch by 1⅞ inches.

The template patterns shown here are of a scale of 1 to 144. To enlarge them to a scale of 1 to 72, trace the patterns through carbon paper onto a sheet of graph paper, then enlarge them by drawing them on other sheets of graph paper, using two units of measurement for each unit on the first sheet, thus doubling the given size.

Next Thursday we shall build a model of the Boeing B-17, famous U. S. Army long-range bomber known as the Flying Fortress.

(This is the eleventh in a series of 12 articles on building scale model airplanes that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

Join the 'Pugpups'

What are pugpups? The first society of pugpups was formed by a little girl in England, several years ago, who organized her friends in the neighborhood to "pick up glass, pick up paper scraps." The first letter of each of these seven words makes the word pugpups. Soon pugpups were springing up in many places, and several 4H camps had their daily squads.

Now, the government is asking each of us—that means you and me—to become a committee of one to keep the streets and yards clear of litter that might cut or bruise a tire. It is patriotic to be a pugpup. Let us all join the pugpups and keep the streets free from glass, nails and other tire hazards.

Make Friends by Mail

Our Mail Bag

We start the New Year with a fine group of boys and girls in the Mail Bag. May they make many friends and find many happy experiences through this column.

From Natal, South Africa, comes a letter from Brian Shelton A. (10) of Durban, who would like to correspond with boys in Canada and the United States.

"I love The Christian Science Monitor and read the pages For Children and For Young People," he writes. "My hobbies are music, art, and especially stamp collecting, and I am a Cub.

"Durban has become a very important port, and we have had the pleasure of welcoming many American and Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen."

Jack W. S. (16), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, would like to write to boys anywhere who would enjoy corresponding with him.

"I am a student at a school for fatherless boys from six to 18," he writes. "I am mainly interested in yachts and farm life. Most of my interests are in the out-of-doors, with a few exceptions, but these are few. It will be especially interesting to correspond with boys who know and like yachts, but that is only one of my hobbies and does not deserve all the cake. I promise any who write a long and interesting correspondence.

"The Christian Science Monitor is decidedly my favorite newspaper, as it has a good right to be. It prints more than just news, and not only prints it but explains it to a certain extent, and this is a very great help."

Leland V. F. (12) of Titusville, Pennsylvania, is eager to correspond with other boys, especially those who live in or near Boston. He plays the trumpet, and enjoys horseback riding, swimming and other sports.

Ruth Mildred B., of Norristown, Pa., would like to correspond with girls anywhere. She is in the ninth grade and enjoys sewing, cooking, reading, sports, and music.

"Mother has been taking The Christian Science Monitor for years," Margaret Anne H., of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, writes, "and I never tire of getting the Monitor. I am fourteen years old, and am in grade ten at school. I like music, reading, and sports. I should like to correspond with girls of my own age in Europe and other countries outside Canada. As I am very much interested in French, I should like someone to write to me in French."

To Start a Correspondence

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

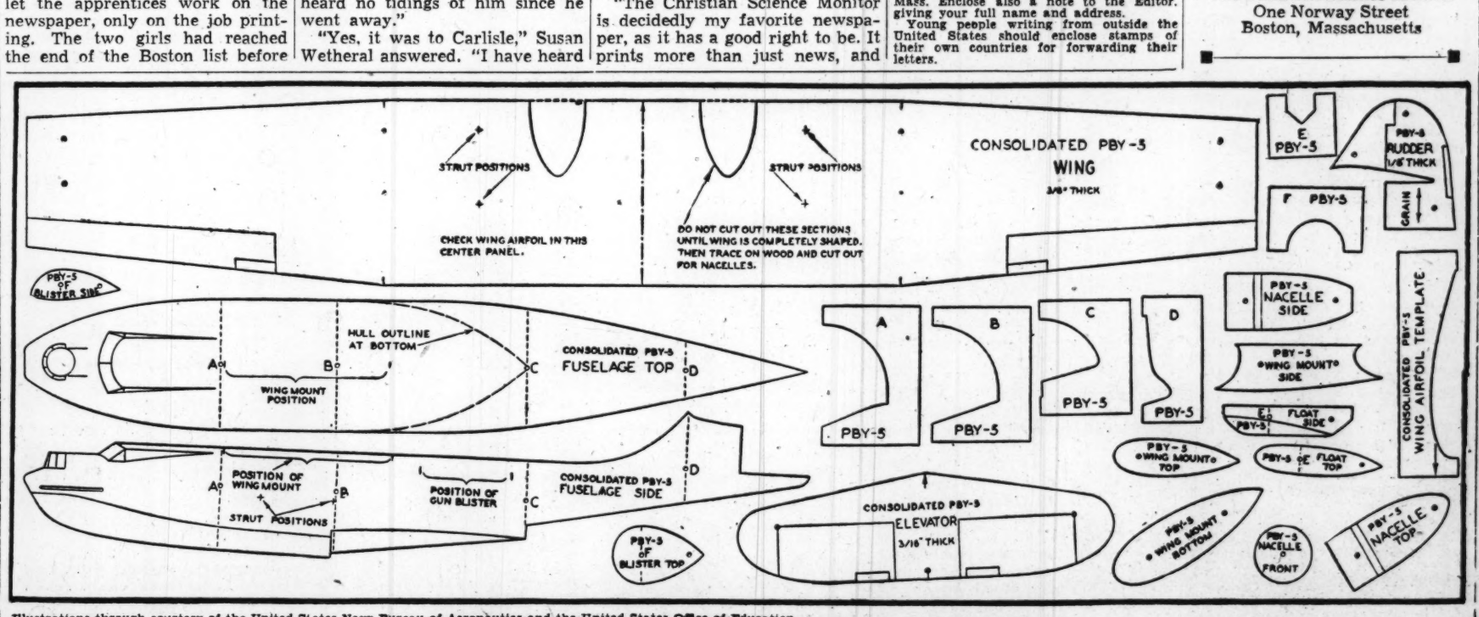
When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters.

Do You Need Help?

If you run into any problem, or need more information about building the models, write to us. We shall be glad to help you in any way we can. Address your letters to:

Model Airplanes
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts


STRUT POSITIONS
CHECK WING AIRFOIL IN THIS CENTER PANEL.
DO NOT CUT OUT THESE SECTIONS UNTIL WING IS COMPLETELY SHAPED. THEN TRACE ON WOOD AND CUT OUT FOR NACELLES.
CONSOLIDATED PBY-5 WING 3/8" THICK
PBY-5 RUDDER 1/16 THICK
GRAIN
PBY-5 NACELLE SIDE
PBY-5 WING MOUNT SIDE
PBY-5 FLOAT SIDE
CONSOLIDATED PBY-5 WING AIRFOIL TEMPLATE
PBY-5 OF BLISTER SIDE
HULL OUTLINE AT BOTTOM
CONSOLIDATED PBY-5 FUSELAGE TOP
WING MOUNT POSITION
POSITION OF WING MOUNT
STRUT POSITIONS
POSITION OF GUN BLISTER
CONSOLIDATED PBY-5 FUSELAGE SIDE
PBY-5 OF BLISTER TOP
CONSOLIDATED PBY-5 ELEVATOR 3/16" THICK
PBY-5 WING MOUNT BOTTOM
PBY-5 NACELLE FRONT
PBY-5 NACELLE TOP

Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the United States Office of Education

Templates for the PBY-5, a famous flying boat of the United States Navy

Wickard Reports New Setup To Ease Local Food Shortages

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard reported last night the Food Distribution Administration had established machinery for dealing with temporary local shortages of meats, butter, eggs, and other essential foods arising out of maldistribution.

Reports of shortages have been received by Food Administration from many areas, particularly from cities which have had sharp increases in population resulting from defense-plant employment.

The machinery provides for the formation of state and area food committees, to be composed of representatives of the food industry and Government officials, to handle critical supply problems.

These committees, expected to be functioning throughout the country within 10 days, will receive and investigate complaints of shortages, and, where complaints are verified, arrange for the movement of supplies to alleviate conditions. The committees also will determine causes of shortages, and recommend steps to prevent their recurrence.

This machinery will serve pending the inauguration of consumer rationing of short foods. Food officials said they expected rationing to correct many problems of maldistribution that have arisen as a result of short supplies and the war economy.

In telegrams to regional directors of the Food Distribution Administration authorizing the appointment of state and local food committees, Director Roy F. Hendrickson said that in determining whether actual critical shortages existed, committees should follow these general rules:

"For example, meat should not be considered in short supply if temporary beef shortages exist while pork, poultry, lamb, mutton, or other meat products are available. Similarly, in the case of canned foods, a shortage will not be considered to exist if only particular varieties, sizes, or brands are not available."

When a genuine shortage is found, Mr. Hendrickson said, the local food committees should take steps to relieve the situation through voluntary co-operation by calling on manufacturers or distributors to expedite movement to the point of shortage. If the situation cannot be corrected locally, the committees were directed to call upon state committees or upon the Food Distribution Administration in Washington for assistance in moving in supplies.

Mr. Hendrickson said the food manufacturing and distributing industries had expressed a desire to co-operate in meeting local shortages through the method of local and state co-operative committees.

Commander of Boise Warns War Will Be 'Hard Pull Up Hill'

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 7 (AP)—Capt. Edward J. "Mike" Moran of the light cruiser Boise told a patriotic rally last night the war would be a long, hard pull up the hill.

He said he could not believe that the naval commander in the Southwest Pacific, Admiral William L. Halsey, had predicted that the war would end this year.

"I talked with Admiral Halsey just before I left the South Pacific."

Captain Moran departed from a prepared address to say:

"The news has been good—unbelievably good, but we are not that far along.

"Annihilation is the only answer in the Pacific."

"You know the psychology of the German when they were whipped. They threw up their hands and shouted 'Kamerad.' Well, you don't find that in the Jap. They are taught they can't lose. They can't go home if they lose."

"No halfway measure will do. We give our all."

Captain Moran deprecated delays in the production of materials of war and urged more speed and greater output.

"Recently," he said, "I read a weighty and scholarly analysis of some of the factors which are supposed to be retarding production. It was not biased in any preconceived direction—it did not set out to prove a particular thesis. Its sole aim was to learn what factors retarded production.

"It arrived at three general conclusions which are familiar to us all. I don't know whether they are sound or not. But if they are they must be solved.

"First was reluctance on the part of labor to make an all-out effort and sacrifice because it believed that management would not make a like sacrifice.

"Second was the dissatisfaction of management over profits and the fear that labor's gains were of such growing magnitude that they threatened the very existence of management itself.

"The third was distrust among groups of both management and labor of certain elements of our war leadership, particularly of so-called 'brass hats.'"

"An interested third party is standing silently by—an American in uniform who is working harder than any of you and who cannot speak because he is far away. In the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard alone, there are now more than 35,000 of those interested third parties who are listed as killed or missing."

'Big Minnie' Chases a Submarine But It's the Peto Down Mississippi

ABOARD A COAST GUARD VESSEL WITH THE U. S. S. PETO, Jan. 7 (AP)—It's fun aboard the "Big Minnie" on the first submarine "chase" down the muddy Mississippi, watching the levees curl away around the big bends and then squirm back into view. But also there's the serious business of winning this war.

Then there is the dramatic episode of the giant submarine Peto, built on the Great Lakes and bound for New Orleans, passing up a group of disappointed newsmen to make up time lost in negotiating the swollen river upstream.

"Big Minnie" is the name rivermen dubbed the large steam tug piloting the 307-foot Peto and its huge floating dry dock on her unprecedented inland waterways trip from Manitowoc, Wis., to New Orleans, where the submarine will be outfitted for long-range sea duty against the Axis.

The Peto failed to stop at a lower valley city where the newsmen eagerly awaited her, but, not to be outdone, a swift Coast Guard craft was boarded and there the sub-chasing adventure had its start.

They overtook the Peto 30 miles downstream and added a new chapter to the history of "Old Man River."

When the newsmen arrived, a naval officer on the tug greeted the visitors with a twinkle in his eye.

"The 'Big Minnie' has certainly got herself a fine minnow," he said.

Axis Expected to Launch Gas War And U. S. Army Is Ready to 'Finish It'

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, chief of the Army Chemical Warfare Service, predicted that the Axis would resort to gas warfare but that "once they start it, we'll finish it."

General Porter, here on an inspection tour, was asked by an interviewer where he expected gas warfare to begin.

"Well, it could scarcely come in the Pacific. The engagements there are limited to comparatively small pockets of warfare, where gas would be ineffective," he said, "And you could say the same for Tunisia.

"But Russia, now, if a desperate German army wanted to halt the Russian advance—or an invasion of the continent by the Allies—I tell you, it's coming."

He said the United States was ahead of its enemies in chemical warfare "and ready to give them the works the minute they violate the warning of President Roosevelt."

General Porter said gas warfare wasn't "anything to dread so very much," adding: "Gas warfare is a lot more humane than explosive warfare, as a matter of fact, if you can talk about humanity in war. I think it's better to incapacitate a man for a while than to blow him to bits, better even to kill him with gas than to kill him with shells."

Crowded Miami Stores and Restaurants Cause Plea for Bigger Food Allotments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 7—Restaurants are filled with soldiers. Army and Navy wives swell the ranks of grocery-store customers. From all appearances, business is unusually good here in the Miami area and the influx of the military has made it so.

Then what causes the worried expression on the countenances of restaurant owners and the wholesale and retail food dealers? It is because the soldiers, sailors, Marines and their families are eating up the food allotted by the Office of Price Administration to the civilian population, and the summer population of a winter resort at that.

It is true that certain sections of the military are fed through military channels and the wholesaler is allowed a refund of supplies sold through these channels. But goods sold to the civilian restaurant or grocery-store owner are deducted from the civilian allotment although a large percentage of the ultimate consumers may be in uniform.

Under the present OPA ruling, this applies even to some civilian restaurant owners who are under contract to feed sections of the armed forces here. Many of the smaller restaurants have closed and supplies in others are dwindling. Common foods often are crossed off menus. Allotments of the closed restaurants are forfeited although their former customers must be fed by the remaining ones.

Food dealers discussed the situation in a mass meeting here recently. As a result, Robert Lancraft of the Miami Chamber of Commerce has gone to Washington endeavoring to get the Food Conservation Division and the OPA to agree on a principle that the Miami area, including Miami Beach, Coral Gables, and other surrounding cities, is a military zone and requires an increase in food allotments.

Programs in Prospect for Boston Concert Halls—Art Shows—Stage Plans

Miss Anderson Sings Sunday; Menuhin for Next Musicale

Marian Anderson, contralto, singing in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, gives the following program:

"Piangero mia sorte ria" (Aria from "Julius Caesar") ..... Handel
"La Vie" ..... Haydn
"My Mother bids me bind my hair" ..... Haydn
"Sulelka" ..... Schubert
"Auf dem Wasser zu singen" .. Schubert
"Nacht und Traume" ..... Schubert
"Der Musensohn" ..... Schubert
"O mio Fernando," aria from "La Favorita" ..... Donizetti
"Upon Their Grave" ..... Griffes
Evening Song ..... Griffes
"Amuri, Amuri" ..... Griffes
"Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind" Quilter
'Ride on, King Jesus" ..... arr. Burleigh
"Lord, I Can't Stay Away" .. arr. Hayes
"Crucifixion" ..... arr. Payne
"My Soul's Been Anchored in the Lord" ..... arr. Price

Yehudi Menuhin

Yehudi Menuhin will be the artist for the next Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler, Wednesday at 11 a. m. He will be assisted at the piano by Adolph Baller. The program:

Praeludium and Allegro Pugnani-Kreisler
Concerto in E Minor ..... Mendelssohn
Poème" ..... Ernest Chausson
Negro Spiritual Melody Dvořák-Kreisler
Danse d'Alma (Dedicated to Menuhin) Adolph Baller
(First Performance)
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee" Rimsky-Korsakoff
Caprice Viennois ..... Fritz Kreisler
Perpetuum Mobile ..... Ottokar Novaček
Caprice Basque ..... Pablo de Sarasate
"La fille aux cheveux de lin" Debussy-Hartmann
Spanish Dance, "La Vida Breve" Falla-Kreisler

Next Youth Concert

Wheeler Beckett, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Youth Concerts, is restoring the intermission at the meeting of Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 13. He begins at 3:30 o'clock and dismisses inside the allowed time. He will have the assistance of Mariam Burroughs, violinist. His program:

"Classical" Symphony ..... Prokofieff
Entr'act from "Kovanstchina" ..... Moussorgsky
Nocturne for Brass Instruments and Organ ..... Schumann-Johnson
"Cinderella" Fantasy ..... Beckett
Concerto for Violin in E minor ..... Mendelssohn

Charlotte Cushman Club

Janet Bush, mezzo-soprano, sings and Erno Balogh, pianist, plays at the new quarters of the Charlotte Cushman Club, 86 Beacon Street, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 14. Arpad Sandor, will be Miss Bush's accompanist. The recital is given for the benefit of the Club's fund. The program:

"Die Ehre Gottes in der Natur" Beethoven
"Auf dem See" ..... Brahms
"Dein blaues Auge" ..... Brahms
Die Allmacht" ..... Schubert
Miss Bush
Ballade in A flat major, op. 47 .... Chopin
Fantaisie Impromptu, C sharp minor, op. 64 ..... Chopin
Polonaise in A flat major, op. 53. Chopin
Mr. Balogh
Gypsy Songs ..... Dvořák
"Life" ..... Pearl Curran
"Intreat Me Not to Leave Thee" Wintter Watts
"The Unforeseen" ..... Cyril Scott
"An Open Secret" .Huntington Woodman
Miss Bush
"Demoniac" ..... Balogh
Pavane ..... Ravel
Congada ..... Mignone
"Fledermaus" Paraphrase by Strauss-Kovacs
Mr. Balogh

Zimbalist's Choices

Efrem Zimbalist, giving a violin recital in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 17, presents the following works:

Fantasy ..... Schumann-Kreisler
Romance in G major ..... Beethoven
Romance in F major ..... Beethoven
Sonata in C Major ..... Bach
Concerto in E minor ..... Conus
Sarasateana ..... Zimbalist

Two-Piano Music

Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff give a recital of works for two pianos in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 24, in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series. Their selections:

Sonata in G Major ..... Bach
Passacaglia ..... Handel
Variations on a Theme of Beethoven Saint-Saëns
Rondo ..... Chopin
Coronation Scene from "Boris Godounoff" Moussorgsky
Polka ..... Shostakovitch
"The Lark" ..... Glinka
Russian Dance ..... Stravinsky

Goldovsky on 'Quixote'

Boris Goldovsky will discuss with piano illustrations Strauss' "Don Quixote" at the first in the series of Symphony Luncheons to be held in the Oval Room of the Hotel Copley-Plaza, at 12:15 p. m. on Friday, Jan. 15, and ending promptly at 2 p. m. to allow time for guests who wish to do so to arrive at the Boston Symphony Concert. Each Friday preceding a concert thereafter through March 26 he will discuss at luncheon the current Symphony program.

© United Artists

Detail From 'One of Our Aircraft Is Missing'

Hugh Williams (left) puts on feminine disguise while Godfrey Tearle (right) and two women of the Netherlands look on in admiration. The film comes today to the Paramount and Fenway.

© RKO Radio; by John Miehle

Walter Slezak and Ginger Rogers

As Baron and Baroness von Luber in "Once Upon a Honeymoon," film continuing at the Keith Memorial.

Veronese Altarpiece at Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

A handsome acquisition was announced Tuesday at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where it has been placed on display in the Stone Room. It is an altarpiece by the Venetian master, Paolo Caliari, better known as Paolo Veronese.

Veronese was born in Verona and commenced as a sculptor. But his special interest in color prompted a visit to Venice, where he remained to paint, at one time assisting Titian. He made many large decorative compositions of the type suited to the pageantry and luxuriance of Venetian life in the sixteenth century. Venice was a city of gaiety, of dance, of music. Its artists showed a predilection for opulent colors, lustrous textures, monumental forms. Even in the portrayal of religious subjects, Venetian painters expressed their frank love of exquisite materials, buoyant spirit, and extravagant gesture.

The Veronese altarpiece is not only a superb specimen of the mastery of the Verona-born Venetian, but it provides an example of the baroque style in full splendor ere it had become utterly overblown and excessively mannered. The religious figures have in no sense the traits of reserve and asceticism of painters of former centuries. By the time Paolo painted, the Italian artist had abandoned conceptual and rigid forms, and had deliberately composed his figures in three-dimensional character.

The figures in the altarpiece are massive and their sumptuous garments increase the illusion of magnitude and spaciousness. They bow, bend, lean, twist, thrust their arms out histrionically, poise their hands in odd but graceful perspectives. Instead of austerity, there is grandiosity. The rich raiment commands the eye, sometimes obscuring the significance of the theme.

The new Veronese will make a good companion piece for the large Rubens canvas which was acquired a short time ago by the Museum. Rubens came down from the North, absorbing omnivorously the Venetian manner. When we see the Veronese and the Rubens simultaneously, we realize the prevailing taste among the cosmopolitan painters of Europe.

The altarpiece is composed in two parts. The Virgin and Child are seated on a cloud bank, surrounded by St. Cecilia, St. Lucy, St. Catherine, and a fourth saint who has not been identified. An aureole of cherubs' heads arches the figures of the Virgin and Child. Four male saints below look upward, thus placing emphasis upon the upper section of the picture. An architectural detail of a column helps to stabilize the composition, which is full of the movement along diagonal lines that is typical of Veronese and the baroque.

The colors are handsome. St. Cecilia is clothed in gold and yellow; St. Catherine wears a green mantle and a rose tunic. St. Nicholas in the terrestrial group wears a gold brocade cope, and St. Mark is richly clad in a red, gold-lined costume. The saints are all carefully endowed with their respective identifying symbols. There is visible a narrow stretch of receding landscape, but the picture is primarily a composition of figures individually characterized and elegantly costumed.

Cheret Posters Shown

At the Fighting French Restaurant, 121 Newbury Street, a selection of posters by Jules Chéret may be seen between 12 and 2 each week day. These now historical broadsides recall the gaiety and youthfulness that once betokened Paris.

Jules Chéret was a sculptor and ceramist and painter, but his distinction lay in the art of poster design. Indeed, he was the originator of the modern poster, the first to make advertising pictures in color, to adorn the streets of Paris with frolicsome pictures of dancers, entertainers, and ladies of fashion. Paris welcomed these exuberant advertisements; Huysmans and the Goncourts were enthusiastic. Chéret gained the title, "Watteau of the Billboard," and his posters were called "peripatetic frescoes." Many a gifted contemporary imitated Chéret, most notably Toulouse-Lautrec. The three or four colors which comprised his limited palette served their purpose exquisitely, and in some respects they have never been improved upon by subsequent poster designers.

Of course, Chéret worked after the prevailing fashion of his day, Impressionism. The exotic figures of Yvette Guilbert, soubrettes, clowns, pierrots, skaters, harlequins, and buffoons are among Chéret's subjects. And there are the fashion mannequins who proclaim the wares of department stores. We take our poster for granted today, and cannot appreciate fully the importance of Chéret in his day as middleman and advertiser. Here is a brand of functional art that has its qualities and that reflects a fruitful epoch in the history of French painting. The world Chéret interpreted was the one portrayed by Picasso, Degas, and Matisse. It was a world of grease-paint, limelight, frivolity, still free of the solemnity and imponderables that were to cast an austere shadow over the arts in forthcoming years.

Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy

In "Stand By for Action," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.

From Ten Lines to a Play

Isabel Leighton, joint author with Bertram Bloch of "Spring Again," now in its final week at the Plymouth Theater, first found her way into a theater program as Honorine in Belasco's production of Sacha Guitry's "Deburau." She had a 10-line part and was understudy to the distaff members of that numerous company. This was her last understudy assignment. The next year she was in Edgar Selwyn's production of "The Puppet Master," and thereafter, through 1925, she was an ingenue in such Broadway productions as Avery Hopwood's "Why Men Leave Home," Andreyev's "Anathema," "What's Your Wife Doing?" "Sweet Seventeen," Owen Davis' "The Haunted House" and, in what amounted to her valedictory as an actress, "The Dagger."

While acting with Glenn Anders in "What's Your Wife Doing?" it occurred to her that this farce might make a satisfactory book for a musical comedy. On April 13, 1925, "What's Your Wife Doing?" had a renaissance under the title, "Mercenary Mary," with Miss Leighton as co-author of its book. The same week that "Mercenary Mary" opened at the Longacre Theater in New York another work of Miss Leighton's appeared—her adaptation of a play by Laslazo Lakatos, "The Sapphire Ring."

With Harry B. Smith she wrote the book for "The Countess Maritza"; with Frederick Lonsdale the words for "Katja, the Dancer"; and with Guy Bolton and George Middleton the plot and action for "Polly." But she did not confine her literary activities to the stage. She translated Sudermann's novel, "The Mad Professor," for Horace Liveright, and became a contributor to periodicals—McCall's, Cosmopolitan, Red Book, Good Housekeeping, and the Ladies' Home Journal.

In 1933-34 Miss Leighton traveled extensively abroad for a newspaper syndicate, and did a series of articles on Russia for Red Book. From January of 1929 until "Spring Again" opened in New York last year she was not represented in the theater. But "Marie-Adelaide," written with Bertram Bloch, was on the Theater Guild's production schedule last season and is now being considered by John C. Wilson.

News of the Stage

"Counselor-at-Law," which has brought Paul Muni back to the stage in New York, will end its Broadway run in mid-March or early April and will embark on a brief tour, with Boston contemplated as one of the cities to be visited. Mr. Muni is to return to Hollywood in May.

Ann Connolly, daughter of the late Walter Connolly who was prominent on both stage and screen, will be in the cast of the "Ziegfeld Follies" coming to the Shubert Theater in Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

June Walker will succeed Margalo Gillmore in the role of Vinnie in "Life with Father," when the traveling company now in Cincinnati reaches Pittsburgh next week. Bretaigne Windust, who directed the production, is counducting rehearsals with Miss Walker. She is the seventh Vinnie he has rehearsed.

George Abbott's musical comedy, "Best Foot Forward," which closed its road tour before coming to Boston, is now announced as the stage show at the RKA Boston starting Thursday, Jan. 14. On the same program will be the film, "Pittsburgh," with Randolph Scott and John Wayne heading the cast.

In New York

"My Sister Eileen," the comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, will end its New York run at the Broadway Theater on Saturday evening, Jan. 16. The play is sixth among the long run shows since the turn of the century. It will have played in all a total of 866 performances.

Katharine Cornell has placed seats on sale for the next 10 weeks, through March 9, at the Barrymore Theater, for her production of Anton Chekhov's "The Three Sisters." The production has grossed nearly $46,000 in its first two weeks on Broadway. Its Christmas week's figure was $21,840.60. During New Year's week it recorded $23,918.

Through the efforts of Helen Keller, who attended the premiere, the Braille Institute will publish the text especially prepared for Miss Cornell.

"Doodle Dandy of the U. S. A.," which played last week at the Belasco Theater, New York, will be presented for 11 afternoon performances in elementary and junior high schools in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

The experimental project, which, it is hoped, will lead to bringing the professional theater to school children of the city, was arranged by the nonprofit organization, Junior Programs, producer of the show, and the Board of Education of New York. It is said to be the first time that a play has moved directly from Broadway to New York's public schools. The deficit for the school performances will be made up by the sponsors of Junior Programs. Tickets for the children will be 25 cents.

The cast will include Sam Steen in the title role, Mary Bell, Barbara Gaye, Michael Road, Leon Kahn, Beman Lord, Alfred Allegro, Blake Ritter, and Karel Shook. Jacques Radunski is the musical director. The sets were designed by Leo Kerz.

Films at the Telepix

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the Telepix will include a Donald Duck cartoon, "Visit to the Naval Academy," "Hollywood Snapshots," "Trotting Kings," "Charm School," "Carnival at Rio," aerial views of raids by the RAF and Flying Fortresses, Russian newsreels, and the regular newsreel digest.

Bach Programs Continue

Doris Humphrey's All Bach Program which she has been presenting Sunday evenings at the Studio Theater, New York, has met with such signal success that it will be repeated on the evenings of Jan. 17, 24, and 31, to accommodate those who have not heretofore been able to get into the crowded little hall of dance.

The last of the three concerts originally scheduled will be given Sunday evening, with Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist, and Roman Totenberg, violinist, as guest artists. Guest artist for all performances is José Limon, first dancer of the New Opera's "Rosalinda," dancing in solo and with Miss Humphrey and the Humphrey-Weidman Repertory Company. For the Jan. 10 and succeeding concerts Norman Cazden will be at the piano. The performance begins at 8:45 p. m.

The program consists of Three Choral Preludes, the Chaconne in D minor for unaccompanied violin, and the Passacaglia in C minor which Miss Humphrey first produced at the Bennington Festival of 1938.

Félix Fox

Pianist, who with Jean Bedetti, first cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will give a concert at the Fine Arts Museum in Boston, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The concert will be open to Service men and their guests.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Spring Again," comedy by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton. Starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—"Three Curtains," a group of three one-act plays. "The Man of Destiny," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and "Playgoers," starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by Patricia Travers, violinist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 12:30, 4:15, 7:50. "Tales of Manhattan," Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 10:20 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:30.

Esquire—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russel, Brian Aherne. 2:55, 6:20, 9:30. "Darling Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Exeter—"Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman, Hugh Williams. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body." Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Moscow Strikes Back," Edward G. Robinson, narrator. 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10. "40,000 Horsemen." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:20, 5:55, 9:15. "Topper Takes a Wife," Constance Bennett, Roland Young. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Metropolitan—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynn Roberts, George Holmes. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 8.

Orpheum—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9:10.

Paramount—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman, Hugh Williams. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston: "7 Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

Scollay—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 12:35, 4:20, 8.

South Station Theater—"We Refuse to Die," "The Story of Lidice," "A Letter from Bataan," Donald Duck and Popeye. Popular Science, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.-11:30; Sundays, continuous 1-11.

State—"The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:30 a. m., 3:44, 5:49, 9:04. "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:05.

Telepix—"The Renowned Paul Draper," "Story of the Town of Lidice," "Romantic New Orleans," Disney cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man's World," Larry Parks. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05. "Mug Town." Dead End Kids. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:45, 8, 10:10.

Tremont—"Lady Eve," 9:20 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05. "Virginia," 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Uptown—"The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2:50, 5:30, 8:30. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 1:05, 3:55, 6:35, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor." 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "The Old Homestead." 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Ann Gwynne. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan.

Coolidge: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Jane Frazee.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon Charles Smith. 2, 8.

University: "Flying Tigress," John Wayne 1:50, 4:45, 8:10. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 3:20, 6:35, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: /"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "Spirit of Stanford." 1:45, 8.

Codman Square: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Nagle. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Between Us Girls," R. Cummings, Diana Barrymore. "Sherlock Holmes, Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 3:21, 8.11. "'Neath Brooklyn Bridge." 2:10, 7, 9:51.

Park: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Richard Cummings. "Sherlock Holmes, Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "A Yank in Libya," H. B. Warner. 2, 7:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser, Eddie Bracken. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:54, 5:04, 8:15. "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope. 3:18, 6:28, 9:38.

Mystic: "Dr. Ranault's Secret," J. Carrol Naish, Lynne Roberts. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 3:20, 8:30.

Strand: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 3:30, 8:30, "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2:20, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 1:55, 8. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "The Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Dick Foran. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Philip Dorn, Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Moonlight in Havana," Alan Jones. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sons of the Sea," M. Redgrave, V. Hobson. "The Boogey Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Hi! Neighbor," Lulubella, Jean Parker. **Capitol**: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "You're Telling Me." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 2:00, 7:54. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 3:27, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. "King Kong," Fay Wray, Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Who is Hope Schuyler," M. Howard, R. Lowery. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Pierre of the Plains," J. Carroll, Ruth Hussey.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2 GREAT WEEK!
CARY GRANT GINGER ROGERS
LEO McCAREY'S
ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON
plus THE GREAT GILDERSLEEVE with HAROLD (GILDERSLEEVE) PEARY
plus WALT DISNEY'S COLOR MASTERPIECE DER FUEHRER'S FACE

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30c till 1 p. m.
Doors Orpheum, 2:15 p. m.
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Robert Charles Brian
TAYLOR-LAUGHTON-DONLEVY
"STAND BY FOR ACTION"
plus "McGuerins from Brooklyn"
Louis Weir at Organ ● Loew's State Only

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
"ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING"
Plus "Over My Dead Body"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Betty GRABLE ● John PAYNE
'SPRINGTIME in the ROCKIES'
in Technicolor
Plus: "THE MAN IN THE TRUNK"

UPTOWN AT SYMPHONY STA. HUNT. & MASS. AVES.
"The NAVY COMES THROUGH"
GEORGE SANDERS, "The Falcon's Brother"
FRI. "THUNDERBIRDS"

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Gloria IN PERSON Francis
SWANSON-LEDERER
"THREE CURTAINS"
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EVES. 55c-$2.75; SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

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The Home Forum

We Change Thoughts, Not Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GIRL who was living in a small hotel discovered one day that the restaurant next door had installed an air conditioning system, with its noisy motor not far beneath her window. The roar of it at night kept her awake so frequently that she found herself growing irritable and fretful.

In a little time this girl realized that she had seen many difficulties erased from her experience by the healing touch of Christian Science, and she knew that here was one more opportunity to prove God's ability to heal any troublesome situation. That night, as she lay wakefully in her bed, she thought: "In reality sense is spiritual. In divine Mind there are no disturbing noises, and I can sense only that which is peaceful." Then her thought reached back across the years to a lovely experience which concerned a waterfall. That was it. A waterfall! The roar of the motor sounded exactly like the rush of water over the rocks. And so, with the vision of moonlight in her thought and the sound of rushing water in her ears, she went peacefully to sleep, not only that night, but every night as long as she remained in the hotel.

What had changed? Not the room; not the motor; not the sound. But the girl's thought had changed; she had looked away from matter to Spirit. And that is where every change for the better must first be established. The outward manifestation of improvement follows an improved mental state. When our thought has changed for the better, has been lifted to a clearer view of God's divine order, then things human will be harmoniously adjusted.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 86): **"Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees. It feels, hears, and sees its own thoughts."** She spoke from her recognition of God as the only Mind, and of the consequent unreality of mortal mind whimseys and tendencies. She had proved that one's human experience is his state of mind objectified, and that any betterment in one's human affairs must originate in one's own consciousness of the supremacy of God, the one Mind.

The familiar line from Proverbs (23:7), **"As he [a man] thinketh in his heart, so is he,"** bears more directly upon human happiness than most people realize or are willing to admit. In speaking of "the procuring cause" of sickness, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 411), **"Disease is an image of thought externalized,"** and adds, **"Whatever is cherished in mortal mind as the physical condition is imaged forth on the body."** This is certainly no less true of the condition of our happiness, business, progress, or talents. Whatever we cherish in our consciousness as being true about ourselves and our ability is surely manifested outwardly. The wise procedure, then, is to change our thoughts, looking to God rather than to matter, in order to find true peace and success.

It requires an effort to turn to the Christ, Truth; and no one can find Truth simply by wishing for it, any more than he can cross a room by merely wishing himself there.

* * *

Let us say that we are willing to make this effort, to do anything which will save our business, heal our body, remove our grief or fear, or cleanse us of unwise desires, attractions, and practices. The first, safe step is to accept the teaching of Christian Science that the wrong condition is primarily mental. Then, since the condition is mental, and not material or physical as we thought it was, obviously the next step is to correct the unhealthy mental harborings which have been causing the trouble.

The procedure, as taught in Christian Science, is simple but exacting. It admits of no toying with resentment or doubt, no lingering backward glances, either desirous or fearful, at past practices. Every hour numberless thoughts arise in one's consciousness, some good, some worthless. The Christianly scientific way to attain harmony is to put out the worthless thoughts as swiftly and with as scant argument as we would put out a dangerous beast that had found its way into our home.

Suppose it is a belief of poverty which one is shutting out. One cannot stop with merely eliminating the wrong thought, but must replace that belief instantly with an understanding declaration that God is the only source of supply, and that He supplies all good to His creation, including all true selfhood. Unwanted conditions, recognized as primarily thought conditions, and replaced with consistent declarations of the real man's purity, vitality, and success, will bring these harmonies into human view.

All human experience is primarily mental. War is thought before it is manifested in destruction. Accidents originate in a fearsome belief that something can be out of place or damaged. Failure, defeat, frustration, disease, all grow from the roots of fear, and fear is mental, a belief in something besides God.

The great purpose of Christian Science is to redeem men from sin, to change the thoughts of mankind about God, and to teach human beings a practical, provable, and unfailing method of so exalting their thinking and spiritualizing it as to bring into experience those blessings which everyone yearns to possess.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Meditative Joy

In thought one stood afar
watching the earth
roll on its rhythmic way:

No blazing star—
but clouds merged into mirth
of rainbows;
sunrise and sunset, following round,
bound the embroidered night
to kaleidoscopic day.

A lovely toy for meditative joy.

ANNA STANTON LAY

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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PART OF AN ALTAR RAIL, AT WEST TANFIELD, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND

THIS DELIGHTFUL, naturalistic carving is part of an altar rail in the church at West Tanfield. It was Seneca who said that every art is an imitation of nature, and the birds must assuredly have been fashioned by a carver who loved and knew intimately the movements of these little creatures. So naturally do they perch on the leaf-scrolls that one almost expects to look up and find that they have flitted elsewhere.

The introduction of the pelican with its little brood, in the center oval, makes a graceful design and probably has a symbolic significance, for the pelican was frequently used as an emblem of resurrection. The depth of the carving gives a rich effect of light and shade to the panel.

West Tanfield lies on the north bank of the river Ure in the West Riding of Yorkshire—a county particularly rich in ancient churches and buildings of great beauty and historic interest.

White Ballet

Low on the winter day hung sullenness,
Intense and still was the grayness of the air,
And, as we waited, shivering in the chill,
Thinking lone thoughts, a single snowflake fell.
Slowly she danced her swirling downward solo,
This ballerina, followed by a few,
And then a dozen, then a dazzling swarm
Of downy dancers, in a stormy whirl!

KATHRYN WRIGHT

Even the Financial Pages

WHAT WOULD WE DO without our daily newspapers! How could we know the tremendous history we are in the midst of making! How could we tell where Buna and Gona are!

Through newspapers we see the global picture, share the tragi-comedy. Maps clear the way. Photographs of lands and peoples draw us closer to them. Cartoons say it with laugh lines. Amazing adventures, heroic deeds, accent the quality of contemporary knighthood. Noble utterances interpret the pageant. Poetry, wit, like casual flowers, shine through the print.

* * *

The transient literature of the daily press presents the world we live in, and the thinking that goes on in it. Letters to the editor, the people's forum, reveal facets of that thinking. News of politics indicates that

"in the mud and scum of things
something almost always sings"

and what sings is an expanding social consciousness. News of religion (and other news) bears witness to the world's spiritual awakening.

It takes a lot of reading to keep up with the world today. And a lot of skipping. News comes first, of course. But probably everybody has his favorite pages, and those he is glad he hasn't got to bother with.

* * *

To some the arts are the grace of our daily bread, more needed than ever now. Others take vicarious pleasure in sports activities. And still others even like (and understand) the financial pages.

To this newspaper fan, there was a stumbling-block that didn't have to be hurdled. Everything else in the world's show window was interesting. But the financial pages—never! For what beauty is there in money? What communication of the spirit, joy, humanity, or humor, in dollars and cents?

Let him who would (and could) read the stock tables. "Bonds Move Irregularly." Unless they were war bonds, what difference did it make how they moved?

The only thing to do with the financial pages was to thumb them aside with the happy declaration: "There, I haven't got to read those!"

Until one day they made an unexpected bid for attention with the bold headline: "Glass-Packed Fruit Presents Problem."

* * *

Ah, problem! That meant drama (not mathematics). Who was the protagonist? It was not definitely determined. But here is the plot:—

It seems that, because of tendencies to breakage, and weight of the glasses, packing for shipment required greater care and heavier cartons (besides extra labor, the containers having to be filled by hand) than did the whilom tin can. Climax: The selling-price came out lower than the costs! Tragedy? And, if so, who was the victim—the merchant, or the head-mistress of the home?

The chief actors were peaches. Or was it the workmen who garnered them, or those who packed them at such a cost? And who most felt the cost, the workmen, servants rather than masters (unless they belonged to a union), or the wholesaler who could, if so disposed, rocket the selling price at least as far as the ceiling?

And who was the villain—the glowing peaches hanging in pristine innocence in their vast orchards, or the wicked glass jars who demanded so much more than they gave? A rhetorical question.

* * *

At any rate, a very substantial gain was the reader's (though the dénouement remained obscure), for through these newsworthy glasses was glimpsed a new view of the mystery and wonder of life, not to say a little of its irony.

There must be more human interest stories lurking in these deceptively forbidding pages! One must cultivate a greater respect for trade, which is evidently an aid to love in making the world go round. Why, these stupendous transactions, this big-time merchandising, feeds and clothes the world! Or could.

Commerce influences character, it was further learned. Take cocoa, which in the language of the pages, is currently generating optimism among traders in the United States because of the increased arrival of cocoa beans. Now that's a healthy state of mind for cocoa to engender.

Commerce involves, or is involved in, war, as one had vaguely surmised. Example: The bulk of these cocoa beans come from the African West Coast, furnishing ballast on the return voyage of supply ships. "The reported increase is attributed to the military situation in North Africa." Add thrift to the commercial virtues. And bravery of seamen.

* * *

All this and economics, too! What good would wheat do, left fluctuating in handsome golden fields? It must fluctuate in the market as well, for it is the market that gets it off the fields and into the ovens of the world. Handsome is as handsome sums.

Then again cotton, whether "steady," "off," or "quiet," (if that is accurate), and however charmingly it grows under the southern sun—it must be moved and put to use, else the cotton pickers cannot be paid, the planter reap his due profit, the cotton mills hum; or, to slide over the gamut of cotton experience and come to the main point, a sad one—women wear stockings. Who but the market is responsible for this beneficent enterprise?

Discovery: Financial pages are thrilling—almost! They are an integer of the world and its news. What if they do look solemn! Think how consequential they are! Business is no laughing matter!

MARGARET LLOYD

They Are the Hardest Berries to Pick

TO GET TO THE best raspberry patch, we have to take a boat and row about a mile across the pond to where the dead stub of an old "punkin" pine stands on a ridge, dwarfing with its towering height the by no means insignificant growth along the shore. From the boat, the shore line is an unbroken wall of forest, but we know that if we land near a maple a little to the left of the stub, and scramble up a steep, spruce-covered slope to the foot of the pumpkin pine, we'll come out into an old, overgrown birch cutting. Here the raspberries grow on tall rank canes among the rocks and fallen trees and rotten birch tops and around clumps of young spruce and fir. It is a quiet place, sheltered from the wind, and when we arrive there early in the morning, it is wet with dew and laced with long shadows from the surrounding forest. It is cool and full of the stir of birds and the scoldings of red squirrels and little striped chipmunks. That's why we always go there early. Later, when the sun is high, the place is like a furnace, breathless and so hot that even the birds and squirrels retire to the shade of the woods. It is silent then, and dead, except for the hum of insects; but the heat and stillness account for the size and quality of the berries. If you stand still and listen, you can almost hear them grow, swelling and stretching as the rich red juice fills them.

The minute we get into the clearing, I find that I am alone. Gerrish has vanished. I hear a dry stick snap somewhere, but the bushes are so high I can't see him. It would be useless to call. He wouldn't answer. Like me, when he goes berrying, he wants to berry, not stand around doing what he calls "jawrin'." When his pail is full, he'll whistle and I'll go down and meet him at the boat. My pail will lack a half an inch of being full. Gerrish takes a proper pride in being the best and fastest picker he ever saw, and there's nothing I can do about it, try as I will.

The raspberries hang on the underside of the canes, glowing like jewels against the green of the leaves. They are dead ripe, and will drop off at the lightest touch. Raspberries are the most care-demanding of all berries to pick. They mash easily, so they must be handled lightly. Even setting the pail down too often and too hard will result in a shapeless mash in the bottom. That's why Gerrish and I suspend our pails from our belts; thus we'll have both hands free to pick and avoid constant jarring of the berries. The canes have to be lifted delicately. It's infuriating to raise one and have all the fruit tumble off to be lost among the rocks and debris on the ground.

I don't know where Gerrish goes after he shakes me. I keep away from the south side of the cutting. That is, by tacit consent, his stamping ground. I don't even know what's over there. I have my own beat to patrol, working slowly up a vague remnant of hauling road near the middle of the clearing to the top of the ridge, and coming back down along the edge of the woods on the north side. At the top of the loop the earth is thin and shallow and the bushes aren't very big or productive, but I always go there just the same. There is an outcropping of ledge there, gray and weathered and warm with sun under the hand. I love stone. I won't try to explain why, because I don't know. . . .

On the way back across the pond, I always think about the delicious jam and preserves I'm going to make out of our twelve or fifteen quarts of berries. This is purely mental exercise, but it makes me feel smug and thrifty, and I might as well enjoy the feeling while I can. In our family, everybody, even the dog, will eat raspberries until their eyes pop, so there aren't ever enough left after twenty-four hours to do anything fancy with.

—From "We Took To The Woods," by LOUISE DICKINSON RICH. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Wir ändern Gedanken, nicht Dinge

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN MÄDCHEN, das in einem kleinen Hotel wohnte, entdeckte eines Tages, daß die Gastwirtschaft nebenan eine Luftkühlanlage eingerichtet hatte, deren geräuschvoller Motor ganz nahe unter ihrem Fenster angebracht war. Das Geräusch dieses Motors hielt sie nachts so oft wach, daß sie aufgeregt und verdrießlich wurde.

In kurzer Zeit erkannte dieses Mädchen, daß schon viele Schwierigkeiten durch die heilende Berührung der Christlichen Wissenschaft aus ihrer Erfahrung entfernt worden waren, und sie wußte, daß dies eine weitere Gelegenheit war zu beweisen, daß Gott jede unangenehme Lage heilen kann. Als sie in jener Nacht schlaflos im Bett lag, dachte sie: „In Wirklichkeit ist alle Wahrnehmung geistig. Im göttlichen Gemüt gibt es keine störenden Geräusche, und ich kann nur wahrnehmen, was friedlich ist". Dann erinnerte sie sich einer schönen Erfahrung, die sie vor einigen Jahren an einem Wasserfall gemacht hatte. Ja, an einem Wasserfall! Der Motor machte genau dasselbe Geräusch wie von den Felsen herabstürzendes Wasser. Und so, mit der Vision des Mondscheins im Denken und dem Rauschen des Wassers in den Ohren schlief sie ruhig ein, doch nicht nur in jener Nacht, sondern jede Nacht, solange sie in dem Hotel blieb.

Was hatte sich geändert? Nicht das Zimmer, nicht der Motor, nicht das Geräusch, sondern das Denken des Mädchens. Sie hatte von der Materie weg- und auf den Geist hingesehen. Und dort muß jede Besserung zuerst stattfinden. Die äußere Kundwerdung der Besserung folgt einem verbesserten Gedankenzustand. Wenn unser Denken sich gebessert hat, zu einer klareren Anschauung der göttlichen Ordnung Gottes emporgehoben worden ist, werden menschliche Dinge harmonisch berichtigt.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 86): „Das sterbliche Gemüt sieht, was es glaubt, ebenso gewiß wie es glaubt, was es sieht. Es fühlt, hört und sieht seine eigenen Gedanken". Sie sprach von ihrer Erkenntnis Gottes als des einzigen Gemüts und der daraus folgenden Unwirklichkeit der Launen und Neigungen des sterblichen Gemüts. Sie hatte bewiesen, daß jedermanns menschliche Erfahrung sein vergegenständlichter Gemütszustand ist, und daß jede Besserung in seinen menschlichen Angelegenheiten in seinem eigenen Bewußtsein der Allerhabenheit Gottes, des einen Gemüts, beginnen muß.

Die bekannte Bibelstelle (Spr. 23, 7): „Wie ein Mensch in seinem Herzen denkt, so ist er", bezieht sich direkter auf das menschliche Glück, als die meisten Menschen erkennen oder zugeben wollen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt von „der bewirkenden Ursache" der Krankheit (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 411): „Krankheit ist ein verkörpertes Gedankenbild". Und sie fügt hinzu: „Alles, was im sterblichen Gemüt als physischer Zustand gehegt wird, bildet sich am Körper ab". Dies ist gewiß ebenso wahr über den Zustand unseres Glücks, unseres Geschäfts, unseres Fortschritts oder unserer Talente. Alles, was wir in unserem Bewußtsein als wahr über uns und unsere Fähigkeit hegen, wird sicher äußerlich bekundet. Daher ist es klug, unsere Gedanken zu ändern, lieber auf Gott zu achten als sich um die Materie zu kümmern, um wahren Frieden und Erfolg zu finden.

Man muß sich die Mühe nehmen, sich dem Christus, der Wahrheit, zuzuwenden; denn niemand kann die Wahrheit einfach dadurch finden, daß er sie wünscht, sowenig wie er dadurch auf die andere Seite eines Zimmers gelangen kann, daß er bloß wünscht, dort zu sein.

Angenommen, wir seien willig, uns dieser Mühe zu unterziehen, alles zu tun, was unser Geschäft erhalten, unsern Leib heilen, unsern Kummer oder unsere Furcht beseitigen oder uns von unweisen Begierden, Anziehungen und Gewohnheiten reinigen wird. Der erste sichere Schritt ist, die Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft anzunehmen, daß der falsche Zustand vornehmlich mental ist. Da also der Zustand mental und nicht, wie wir glaubten, materiell oder körperlich ist, ist es klar, daß der nächste Schritt ist, die gehegten ungesunden Gedanken, die die Störung verursacht haben, zu berichtigen.

Das Verfahren, wie es in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrt wird, ist einfach, aber gebieterisch. Es gestattet kein Spielen mit Groll oder Zweifel, kein säumiges lüsternes oder furchtsames Zurückblicken auf frühere Gewohnheiten. Jede Stunde steigen zahllose teils gute, teils wertlose Gedanken in unserem Bewußtsein auf. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird Harmonie dadurch erlangt, daß man die wertlosen Gedanken so schnell und mit so wenig Begründungen austreibt, wie wir ein gefährliches Tier, das in unsere Wohnung eingedrungen ist, fortjagen würden.

Angenommen, man schließe die Annahme Armut aus. Man darf es nicht bei dem bloßen Ausschließen des falschen Denkens bewenden lassen, sondern muß diese Annahme sofort durch die verständnisvolle Erklärung ersetzen, daß Gott die einzige Versorgungsquelle ist, und daß Er Seine Schöpfung mit allem Guten einschließlich aller wahren Selbstheit versorgt. Die Erkenntnis, daß unerwünschte Zustände vornehmlich Gedankenzustände sind, und deren Ersetzung mit intelligenten Erklärungen der Reinheit, der Lebenskraft und des Erfolgs des wirklichen Menschen werden diese Harmonien menschlich sichtbar machen.

Alle menschliche Erfahrung ist vornehmlich mental. Krieg wird gedacht, ehe er in Zerstörung kund wird. Unglücksfälle haben ihren Ursprung in einer furchtsamen Annahme, daß etwas nicht am rechten Platze sein oder beschädigt werden könne. Mißerfolg, Niederlage, Vereitelung, Krankheit sind lauter Sprößlinge der Wurzel Furcht, und Furcht ist mental, ein Glaube an etwas neben Gott.

Der erhabene Zweck der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist, die Menschen von Sünde zu erlösen, die Gedanken der Menschheit über Gott zu ändern und die Menschen ein praktisches, beweisbares und unfehlbares Verfahren zu lehren, das ihr Denken so erhebt und vergeistigt, daß sie die Segnungen erfahren, nach deren Besitz sich jedermann sehnt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

At the Right Time, In The Right Place

I REMEMBER I had the little book of Essays of Abraham Cowley some years before I succeeded in reading it. One summer day I chanced to take it with me on my walk to the woods, and at the foot of a waterfall in a very secluded place I suddenly discovered that the essays had a quality and a charm that I had never suspected they possessed. The book was the fruit of a certain privacy and seclusion from the world, and it required in the reader the frame of mind which these beget in order to enter fully into it. I suspect that some such auspicious moment or preparation is necessary to a full appreciation of White's letters. It is necessary, in the first place, that you be a born countryman, capable of a certain fellowship and intimacy with your brute neighbors and with the various shows of rural nature. Then a quiet, even tenor of life, such as can be had only in the country, is also necessary,—a way of life that goes slow, and lingers upon the impression of the moment, and returns to it again and again, that makes much of little things, and is closely observant of the face of the day and of the landscape, and into which the disturbing elements of the great hurly-burly outside world do not enter. Being thus surrounded and thus inclined, in the fall, when you first build a fire in your grate and begin to feel again like browsing along the old paths, open White's "Selborne," and read a chapter here and there, and bend your ear attentively to his quiet, cheerful, but earnest talk.—From "Indoor Studies," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1943

Text of President's Annual Message to the Congress of the United States

Calls for appraisal of 1942 events in light of relative importance and reviews principal military gains; heroism of forces of other United Nations and their co-operation with U. S. praised.

Promises Americans will strike hard in 1943 to the greater embarrassment of Hitler; economic security and employment for all after war held to be essential to durable peace.

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Legislators Take Oath as the 78th Congress Convenes

Scene in the House of Representatives just after Speaker Sam Rayburn took the gavel. President Roosevelt today addressed a joint session of Senators and Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress follows:

"Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

"The 78th Congress assembles in one of the great moments in the history of this nation. The past year was perhaps the most crucial for modern civilization; the coming year will be filled with violent conflict—yet with high promise of better things.

"We must appraise the events of 1942 according to their relative importance; we must exercise a sense of proportion.

"First in importance in the American scene has been the inspiring proof of the great qualities of our fighting men. They have demonstrated these qualities in adversity as well as in victory. As long as our flag flies over this Capitol, Americans will honor the soldiers, sailors and marines who fought our first battles of this war against overwhelming odds — the heroes, living and dead, of Wake and Bataan and Guadalcanal, of the Java Sea and Midway and the North Atlantic convoys. Their unconquerable spirit will live forever.

"By far the largest and most important developments in the whole strategic picture of 1942 were the events on the long fronts in Russia: first, the implacable defense of Stalingrad; and, second, the offensives by the Russian armies at various points which started in the latter part of November and which still roll on with great force and effectiveness.

"The other major events of the year were: the series of Japanese advances in the Philippines, the East Indies, Malaya and Burma; the stopping of the Japanese in the mid-Pacific, the South Pacific and the Indian Oceans; the successful defense of the Near East by the British counterattack through Egypt and Libya; the American-British occupation of North Africa. Of continued importance in the year 1942 were the unending, bitterly-contested battles of the convoy routes, and the gradual passing of air superiority from the Axis to the United Nations.

"The Axis powers knew that they must win the war in 1942—or eventually lose everything. I do not need to tell you that our enemies did not win this war in 1942.

"In the Pacific area, our most important victory in 1942 was the air and naval battle off Midway Island. That action is historically important because it secured for our use communication lines stretching in every direction. In placing this emphasis on the Battle of Midway, I am not unmindful of other successful actions in the Pacific, in the air and on land and afloat—especially those on the Coral Sea and New Guinea and in the Solomon Islands. But these actions were essentially defensive. They were part of the delaying strategy that characterized this phase of the war.

"During this period we inflicted steady losses upon the enemy—great losses of Japanese planes, naval vessels, transports and cargo ships. As early as one year ago, we set as a primary task in the war of the Pacific day-by-day and week-by-week destruction of more Japanese war material than Japanese industry could replace. Most certainly, that task has been and is being performed by our fighting ships and planes. A large part of this task has been accomplished by the gallant crews of our American submarines who strike on the other side of the Pacific at Japanese ships—right at the very mouth of the harbor of Yokohama.

Japanese Strength Ebbs

"We know that as each day goes by, Japanese strength in ships and planes is going down, and American strength in ships and planes is going up and up. The eventual outcome can be put on a mathematical basis. That will become evident to the Japanese people themselves when we strike at their own home islands, and bomb them constantly from the air.

"In the attacks against Japan, we shall be joined with the heroic people of China, whose ideals of peace are so closely akin to our own. Even today we are flying as much lend-lease material into China as ever traversed the Burma Road, flying it over mountains 17,000 feet high, flying blind through sleet and snow. We shall overcome all the formidable obstacles, and get the battle equipment into China to shatter the power of our common enemy. From this war, China will realize the security, the prosperity and the dignity, which Japan has sought so ruthlessly to destroy.

"The period of our defensive attrition in the Pacific is passing. Now our aim is to force the Japanese to fight. Last year, we stopped them. This year, we intend to advance.

"In the European theater of war during this past year it was clear that our first task was to lessen the concentrated pressure on the Russian Front by compelling Germany to divert part of her manpower and equipment to another theater of war.

"After months of secret planning and preparation in the utmost detail, an enormous amphibious expedition was embarked for French North Africa from the United States and the United Kingdom in hundreds of ships. It reached its objectives with very small losses, and has already produced an important effect upon the whole situation of the war. It has opened to attack what Mr. Churchill well described as "the underbelly of the Axis," and it has removed the always dangerous threat of an Axis attack through West Africa against the South Atlantic Ocean and the continent of South America itself.

"The well-timed and splendidly executed offensive from Egypt by the British Eighth Army was a part of the same major strategy of the United Nations.

"Great rains and appalling mud and very limited communications have delayed the final battles of Tunisia. The Axis is reinforcing its strong positions. But I am confident that though the fighting will be tough, when the final Allied assault is made, the last vestige of Axis power will be driven from the south shores of the Mediterranean.

"Any review of the year 1942 must emphasize the magnitude and diversity of the military activities in which this nation has become engaged. As I speak to you, approximately one and a half million of our soldiers, sailors, Marines and fliers are in service outside our continental limits, all through the world. Our merchant seamen are carrying supplies to them and to our allies over every sea lane.

"Few Americans realize the amazing growth of our air strength, though I am sure our enemy does. Day in and day out our forces are bombing the enemy and meeting him in combat on many different fronts over the world. And for those who question the quality of our aircraft and ability of our fliers, I point to the fact that, in Africa, we are shooting down two enemy planes to every one we lose, and in the Pacific and in the southwest Pacific we are shooting them down four to one.

"We pay the tribute of the United States of America to the fighting men of Russia and China and Britain and the various members of the British Commonwealth—the millions of men who through the years of this war have fought our common enemies, and have denied to them the world conquest which they sought.

"We pay tribute to the soldiers and fliers and seamen of others of the United Nations whose countries have been overrun by Axis hordes.

French Go Into Action

"As a result of the Allied occupation of North Africa, powerful units of the French Army and Navy are going into action with the United Nations forces. We welcome them as allies and as friends. They join with those Frenchmen who, since the dark days of June, 1940, have been fighting valiantly for the liberation of their stricken country.

"We pay tribute to the fighting leaders of our allies, to Winston Churchill, to Joseph Stalin, and to the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. There is a very real unanimity between the leaders of the United Nations. This unity is effective in planning and carrying out the major strategy of this war and in building up and maintaining the lines of supplies.

"I cannot prophesy. I cannot tell you when or where the United Nations are going to strike next in Europe. But we are going to strike—and strike hard. I cannot tell you whether we are going to hit them in Norway, or through the Low Countries, or in France, or through Sardinia or Sicily, or through the Balkans, or through Poland—or at several points simultaneously. But I can tell you that no matter where and when we strike by land, we and the British and the Russians will hit them from the air heavily and relentlessly. Day in and day out we shall heap tons upon tons of explosives on their war factories and utilities and seaports.

"Hitler and Mussolini will understand the enormity of their miscalculations — that the Nazis would always have the advantage of superior air power as they did when they bombed Warsaw, Rotterdam, London and Coventry. That superiority has gone—forever.

"Yes—the Nazis and the Fascists have asked for it—and they are going to get it.

"Our forward progress in this war has depended upon our progress on the production front.

"There has been criticism of the management and conduct of our war production. Much of this self-criticism has had a healthy effect. It has spurred us on. It has reflected a normal American impatience to get on with the job. We are the kind of people who are never quite satisfied with anything short of miracles.

"But there has been some criticism based on guesswork and even on malicious falsification of fact. Such criticism creates doubts and fears, and weakens our total effort.

"I do not wish to suggest that we should be completely satisfied with our production progress—today, or next month, or ever. But I can report to you with genuine pride on what has been accomplished during 1942.

"A year ago we set certain production goals for 1942 and 1943. Some people, including some experts, thought that we had pulled some big figures out of a hat just to frighten the Axis. But we had confidence in the ability of our people to establish new records. That confidence has been justified.

"Of course, we realized that some production objectives would have to be changed — some adjusted upward, and others downward; some items would be taken out of the program completely, and others added. This was inevitable as we gained battle experience, and as technological improvements were made.

"Our 1942 airplane production and tank production fell short, numerically, of the goals set a year ago. Nevertheless, we have plenty of reason to be proud of our record for 1942. We produced about 48,000 military planes — more than the airplane production of Germany, Italy and Japan put together. Last month, December, we produced 5,500 military planes and the rate is rapidly rising. Furthermore, as each month passes by, the averages of our types weigh more, take more man-hours to make, and have more striking power.

"In tank production, we revised our schedule—and for good and sufficient reasons. As a result of hard experience in battle, we have diverted a portion of our tank-producing capacity to a stepped-up production of new, deadly field weapons, especially self-propelled artillery.

Figures on Production

"Here are some other production figures:

"In 1942 we produced 56,000 combat vehicles, such as tanks and self-propelled artillery.

"In 1942, we produced 670,000 machine guns, six times greater than our production in 1941 and three times greater than our total production during the year and a half of our participation in the First World War.

"We produced 21,000 antitank guns, six times greater than our 1941 production.

"We produced ten and a quarter billion rounds of small arms ammunition, five times greater than our 1941 production and three times greater than our total production in the First World War.

"We produced 181 million rounds of artillery ammunition, twelve times greater than our 1941 production and ten times greater than our total production in the First World War.

"The arsenal of democracy is making good.

"These facts and figures will give no aid and comfort to the enemy. On the contrary, I can imagine they will give him considerable discomfort. I suspect Hitler and Tojo will find it difficult to explain to the German and Japanese people just why it is that 'decadent, inefficient democracy' can produce such phenomenal quantities of weapons and munitions—and fighting men.

"We have given the lie to certain misconceptions—especially the one which holds that the various blocs or groups within a free country cannot forego their political and economic differences in time of crisis and work together toward a common goal.

"While we have been achieving this miracle of production, during the past year our armed forces have grown from a little over 2,000,000 to 7,000,000. In other words, we have withdrawn from the labor force and the farms some 5,000,000 of our younger workers. And in spite of this, our farmers have contributed their share to the common effort by producing the greatest quantity of food ever made available during a single year in all our history.

"Is there any person among us so simple as to believe that all this could have been done without creating some dislocations in our normal life, some inconveniences, and even some hardships?

"Who could have hoped to have done this without burdensome Government regulations which are a nuisance to everyone—including those who have the thankless task of administering them?

"We all know that there have been mistakes—mistakes due to the inevitable process of trial and error inherent in doing big things for the first time. We all know that there have been too many complicated forms and questionnaires. I know about that. I have had to fill some of them out myself.

"But we are determined to see to it that our supplies of food and other essential civilian goods are distributed on a fair and just basis—to rich and poor, management and labor, farmer and city dweller alike. And we are determined to keep the cost of living at a stable level. All this has required much information. The forms and questionnaires represent an honest and sincere attempt by honest and sincere officials to obtain this information.

"We have learned by the mistakes that have been made.

Where Experience Helps

"Our experience will enable us during the coming year to improve the necessary mechanisms of wartime economic controls, and to simplify administrative procedures. But we do not intend to leave things so lax that loopholes will be left for cheaters, for chiselers, or for the manipulators of the 'black market.'

"Of course, there have been inconveniences and disturbances — and even hardships. And there will be many, many more before we finally win. Yes, 1943 will not be an easy year for us on the home front. We shall feel in many ways in our daily lives the sharp pinch of total war.

"Fortunately, there are only a few Americans who place appetite above patriotism. The overwhelming majority realize that the food we send abroad is for military purposes, for our own and allied fighting forces, and for necessary help in areas that we occupy.

"We Americans intend to do this great job together. In our common labors we must build and fortify the very foundation of national unity—confidence in one another.

"It is often amusing, and it is sometimes politically profitable, to picture the city of Washington as a mad-house, with the Congress and the Administration disrupted with confusion and indecision and general incompetence.

"However—what matters most in war is results and the one pertinent fact is that after only a few years of preparation and only one year of warfare, we are able to engage, spiritually as well as physically, in the total waging of total war.

"Washington may be a mad-house—but only in the sense that it is the capital city of a nation which is fighting mad. And I think that Berlin and Rome and Tokyo, which had such contempt for the obsolete methods of democracy, would now gladly use all they could get of that same brand of madness.

"We must not forget that our achievements in production have been relatively no greater than those of the Russians and British and Chinese who have developed their war industries under the incredible difficulties of battle conditions. They have had to continue work through bombings and blackouts. They have never quit.

"We Americans are in good, brave company in this war, and we are playing our own honorable part in the vast common effort.

"As spokesmen for the United States Government, you and I take off our hats to those responsible for our American production — to the owners, managers and supervisors, to the draftsmen and engineers, to the workers—men and women—in factories and arsenals and shipyards and mines and mills and forests and railroads and highways.

"We take off our hats to the farmers who have faced an unprecedented task of feeding not only a great nation but a great part of the world.

"We take off our hats to all the loyal, anonymous, untiring men and women who have worked in private employment and in government and who have endured rationing and other stringencies with good humor and good will.

"We take off our hats to all Americans who have contributed magnificently to our common cause.

"I have sought to emphasize a sense of proportion in this review of the events of the war and the needs of the war.

"We should never forget the things we are fighting for. But, at this critical period of war, we should confine ourselves to the larger objectives and not get bogged down in argument over methods and details.

"We, and all the United Nations, want a decent peace and a durable peace. In the years between the First World War and the beginning of the Second World War, we were not living under a decent or durable peace.

"I have reason to know that our boys at the front are concerned with two broad aims beyond the winning of the war; and their thinking and their opinion coincide with what most Americans here back home are mulling over. They know, and we know, that it would be inconceivable—it would, indeed, be sacrilegious—if this nation and the world did not attain some real, lasting good out of all these efforts and sufferings and bloodshed and death.

"The men in our armed forces want a lasting peace, and, equally, they want permanent employment for themselves, their families and their neighbors when they are mustered out at the end of the war.

"Two years ago I spoke in my annual message of Four Freedoms. The blessings of two of them—freedom of speech and freedom of religion—are an essential part of the very life of his nation; and we hope that these blessings will be granted to all men everywhere.

"The people at home and the people at the front—men and women—are wondering about the third freedom—freedom from want. To them it means that when they are mustered out, when war production is converted to the economy of peace, they will have the right to expect full employment—for themselves and for all able-bodied men and women in America who want to work.

"They expect the opportunity to work, to run their farms, their stores, to earn decent wages. They are eager to face the risks inherent in our system of free enterprise.

"They do not want a postwar America which suffers from undernourishment or slums—or the dole. They want no get-rich-quick era of bogus 'prosperity' which will end for them in selling apples on a street corner, as happened after the burst of the boom in 1929.

"When you talk with our young men and women, you will find they want to work for themselves and their families; they consider they have the right to work; and they know that after the last war their fathers did not gain that right.

"When you talk with our young men and women, you will find that with the opportunity for employment they want assurance against the evils of all major economic hazards—assurance that will extend from the cradle to the grave. This great Government can and must provide this assurance.

Country Knows His Stand

"I have been told that this is no time to speak of a better America after the war. I am told it is a grave error on my part.

"I dissent.

"If the security of the individual citizen, or the family, should become a subject of national debate, the country knows where I stand.

"I say this now to this seventy-eighth Congress, because it is wholly possible that freedom from want—the right of employment and the right of assurance against life's hazards—will loom very large as a task of America during the coming two years.

"I trust it will not be regarded as an issue—but rather as a task for all of us to study sympathetically, to work out with a constant regard for the attainment of the objective, with fairness to all and with injustice to none.

"In this war of survival we must keep before our minds not only the evil things we fight against but the good things we are fighting for. We fight to retain a great past—and we fight to gain a greater future.

"Let us remember that economic safety for the America of the future is threatened unless a greater economic stability comes to the rest of the world. We cannot make America an island in either a military or an economic sense. Hitlerism, like any other form or crime or disease, can grow from the evil seeds of economic as well as military feudalism.

"Victory in this war is the first and greatest goal before us. Victory in the peace is the next. That means striving toward the enlargement of the security of man here and throughout the world—and, finally, striving for the fourth freedom—freedom from fear.

"It is of little account for any of us to talk of essential human needs, of attaining security, if we run the risk of another World War in 10 or 20 or 50 years. That is just plain common sense. Wars grow in size, in death and destruction, and in the inevitability of engulfing all nations, in inverse ratio to the shrinking size of the world as a result of the conquest of the air. I shudder to think of what will happen to humanity, including ourselves, if this war ends in an inconclusive peace, and another war breaks out when the babies of today have grown to fighting age.

"Every normal American prays that neither he nor his sons nor his grandsons will be compelled to go through this horror again.

"Undoubtedly a few Americans, even now, think that this nation can end this war comfortably and then climb back into an American hole and pull the hole in after them.

"But we have learned that we can never dig a hole so deep that it would be safe against predatory animals. We have also learned that if we do not pull the fangs of the predatory animals of this world, they will multiply and grow in strength—and they will be at our throats once more in a short generation

"Most Americans realize more clearly than ever before that modern war equipment in the hands of aggressor nations can bring danger overnight to our own national existence or to that of any other nation—or island—or continent.

Must Be Totally Disarmed

"It is clear to us that if Germany and Italy and Japan—or any one of them—remain armed at the end of this war, or are permitted to rearm, they will again, and inevitably, embark upon an ambitious career of world conquest. They must be disarmed and kept disarmed, and they must abandon the philosophy, and the teaching of that philosophy, which has brought so much suffering to the world.

"After the first world war we tried to achieve a formula for permanent peace, based on a magnificent idealism. We failed. But, by our failure, we have learned that we cannot maintain peace at this stage of human development by good intentions alone.

"Today the United Nations are the mightiest military coalition in history. They represent an overwhelming majority of the population of the world. Bound together in solemn agreement that they themselves will not commit acts of aggression or conquest against any of their neighbors, the United Nations can and must remain united for the maintenance of peace by preventing any attempt to rearm in Germany, in Japan, in Italy, or in any other nation which seeks to violate the Tenth Commandment—'Thou shalt not covet.'

"There are cynics and skeptics who say it cannot be done. The American people and all the freedom-loving peoples of this earth are now demanding that it must be done. And the will of these people shall prevail.

"The philosophy of the Axis powers is based on profound contempt for the human race. If, in the formation of our future policy, we were guided by the same cynical contempt, then we should be surrendering to the philosophy of our enemies, and our victory would turn to defeat.

"The issue of this war is the basic issue between those who believe in mankind and those who do not—the ancient issue between those who put their faith in the people and those who put their faith in dictators and tyrants. There have always been those who did not believe in the people, to force them back to servility and suffering and silence.

"The people have now gathered their strength. They are moving forward in their might and power—and no force, no combination of forces, no trickery, deceit or violence, can stop them now. They see before them the hope of the world—a decent, secure, peaceful life for all men everywhere.

"I do not prophesy when this war will end.

"But I do believe that this year of 1943 will give to the United Nations a very substantial advance along the roads that lead to Berlin and Rome and Tokyo.

"I tell you it is within the realm of possibility that this seventy-eighth Congress may have the historic privilege of helping greatly to save the world from future fear.

"Therefore, let us—all of us—have confidence, let us redouble our efforts.

"A tremendous, costly, long-enduring task in peace as well as in war is still ahead of us.

"But, as we face that continuing task, we may know that the state of this nation is good—the heart of this nation is sound — the spirit of this nation is strong—the faith of this nation is eternal."

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House,
Jan. 7, 1943.

Intimate Message: Washington

War Cabinet and War Congress ..... ***By R. D.***

There is no question about it: Congress has begun its seventy-eighth session with a new declaration of independence—independence from executive dominance.

The only point of doubt is not whether Congress will assert its independence. It will. It is whether Congress will use its independence in collaboration with a wartime President or in harassment of a wartime President.

Much will depend upon Mr. Roosevelt. Much will depend upon Congress.

Nonpartisan concentration on the problems created by the war, it is generally agreed, can provide both President and Congress with an adequate stimulus for nonpartisan co-operation.

Several useful steps which will facilitate that co-operation are immediately available to the leaders of Congress and the leaders of the Administration, and there is a growing impetus behind them.

One is that Congress, ever insistent, as it properly is, that the Administration more efficiently gear itself for the prosecution of the war, should streamline its own creaky and cumbersome methods of doing its business and re-tool for the war.

Its committee procedures are dilatory, overlapping, inefficient, wasteful, wasteful of congressional time and wasteful of the time of Administration officials who must frequently appear before them.

Today, in the middle of the war, a Congress which boasts that it will show the country what really can be done in cutting down non-war expenditures, still tolerates a system in which its appropriating committees authorize vast sums without either knowledge or responsibility for providing the revenue.

But Congress is not inconsistent: Its revenue committees complete their labors with detachment and unconcern for what is going to be authorized to be spent.

A system which was tolerably inefficient in time of peace has, in the judgment of many congressmen, become intolerably inefficient in time of war.

Duplicating hearings, held by the House and Senate committees, may serve a useful bi-cameral function but in time of war they are expending valuable hours of the most valuable members of the Administration and Congress. Congress may find it beneficial to examine its own workings as well as the workings of the executive in the cause of streamlining for war.

At the present time a near dozen committees of the House and Senate are investigating different segments of the way the war effort is being run. These are proper and profitable investigations. They are a restraint and a prod upon the Administration. They uncover incompetence. They lead to the elimination of incompetence. But they never yield to Congress a co-ordinated, intimate, full-bodied picture of all the domestic phases of the war. They fail to produce the fullest and best information for Congress; they do not equip Congress with adequate means to bring its influence to bear upon the Administration and upon the country.

The proposal has been made several times in Congress in recent weeks and from both Democratic and Republican sources that an evenly bi-partisan war progress committee be created at Congress' own initiative and that outside the strictly strategic side of the fighting it devote itself continuously and exhaustively to the investigation and recommendation on every facet of the nation's war effort. This, it is held by its sponsors, would not be an aid to partisanship but would be an aid to country. It would enhance the prestige and power of Congress. It would add to its responsibility. It would command and compel the Administration to reveal franker information in confidence.

Mr. Roosevelt has made the mistake of not working and consulting more intimately and more fully during the war with the leaders of both parties. A bi-partisan war progress committee would provide the mechanism to repair that deficiency. There is little doubt that if Congress took the initiative to provide this mechanism, the President would utilize it.

At the White House end of Pennsylvania Avenue the step which is being strongly urged to strengthen the Administration with both Congress and the country is the establishment of a real war cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt may take this step in the near future. There is no doubt that it is being advanced by several of his important advisers.

So far Mr. Roosevelt has sought to keep a controlling hand on nearly every phase of the war and when he has been for long periods preoccupied with the highest American and Allied military policy, there has been a lack of cohesion and leadership in the area of domestic administration. When the President has not been controlling policy, there has been no effective cabinet to facilitate common counsel.

Such a war cabinet would logically take in Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare; James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission; Claude R. Wickard, Food Administrator; Prentiss Brown, soon to be Director of the Office of Price Administration; Elmer Davis, Director of War Information; Admiral William Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff; Harry Hopkins, Supervisor of Defense Aid, and Joseph B. Eastman, Administrator of Defense Transportation.

Some measure of the need of creating a real war cabinet is the fact that only three of the foregoing key men directing the top war agencies are members of the President's regular cabinet. The present cabinet does not run the war effort and those who do direct it are not only without cabinet status but are without any means of sustained co-ordination. That is why the war cabinet is being urged.

$2,000 Gold Payment To Ex-Servicemen?

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 7 (AP)—Payment of $2,000 in gold to every ex-service man or woman of the present war was advocated Jan. 6 by the Victors Adjustment Organization.

The purpose of the V. A. O.—which was incorporated Jan. 4 at Indianapolis by Straude E. Wiseman of Crandall, Ind., James G. Royse of Chicago, and Richard W. Elliott of Milwaukee, Wis.—was explained in a statement Jan. 6 by Mr. Wiseman who said the plan "will benefit everybody and cost nobody."

According to the V. A. O.'s plan, the $2,000 would be paid by the Federal Government either in gold or in certificates redeemable in gold at not more than $35 per ounce.

Closed Shop Demanded In Rail Dispute

By the Associated Press

At Chicago, the Federal Government, through the National Railway Mediation Board, called in representatives of Class 1 Railroads and labor in an effort to settle amicably wage and closed shop demands of more than 900,000 non-operating employees.

George A Cook, chairman of the board, planned separate, closed conferences each day with spokesmen for both parties at which he hoped to mediate their differences. The board took jurisdiction of the dispute involving 15 unions on Dec. 22.

Demands for a closed shop and wage increases of 20 cents an hour, with a minimum of 70 cents an hour, were served on the railroad companies Sept. 25, 1942. In settling a threatened strike late in 1941 the non-operating employees received increases of 10 cents an hour. They had been earning from 35 to 85 cents an hour and had asked raises ranging from 30 to 34 cents.

Introduction of the closed shop issue was the first time the subject had been raised in the history of labor relations between the lines and the non-operating groups.

The brotherhoods, it was reported, were encouraged to advance the closed shop proposal by recent awards of the War Labor Board directing certain individual corporations in other industrials to place "union security" clauses into effect.

Other labor news:

SAN FRANCISCO: A dispute of shipyard machinists which drew a personal appeal from President Roosevelt and brought Federal mediators into action has prompted a joint Army-Navy statement of deep concern because of the shipyards' vital work in the war effort.

Clarifying the nature of the dispute, the statement by Lieut. General John L. Dewitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, and Vice Admiral John W. Greenslade, commandant of the 12th Naval District, said:

"The military became concerned in the current machinists' situation only when the refusal of Local 1,304, C. I. O. Machinists, and Local 68, A. F. of L Machinists, to furnish workers as requested resulted in a serious interference with vital war production and delay in the shipment of men and supplies to the fronts.

"The basis of the union's refusal to furnish men was eliminated by the President's order of Jan. 1, 1943, directing officers and members of these unions to conform with the amended Pacific Coast shipbuilding and ship repair stabilization agreement."

One phase of the labor controversy work in two Transbay shipyards was settled with the announcement by four Federal mediators that 24 C. I. O. machinists, idle for seven days, would return to work today at the General Engineering Company, Alameda.

Bellingham, Wash.: Spokesmen for the Bellingham Typographical Union (A. F. of L.) reported that union members voted a strike, effective immediately, in a wage dispute deadlock with the management of the Bellingham Herald. The demands of the union were not disclosed. The Herald is an afternoon and Sunday morning daily.

Increased Battery Output Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board authorized increased electric storage battery production in 1943 in order to provide an adequate supply of batteries for replacement in passenger cars, trucks, buses and other vehicles.

Production this year was established at 100 per cent of the number of batteries sold during 1941. Production for the second half of 1942 was 90 per cent of the number of replacement batteries sold during the corresponding period in 1941.

To spread production and to avoid seasonal peaks of employment the order established quotas for each quarter of 1943. The quotas for the first and second quarters are 22½ per cent of total 1941 sales; third quarter 30 per cent, and fourth quarter 25 per cent.

Scheuer & Co. Compiles Market Letter Excerpts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Scheuer & Company, consultants and textile brokers, New York, are issuing an attractive booklet this week entitled "As We Saw It!" containing excerpts from market letters issued by them in the months preceding the outbreak of the war in 1939 until May, 1942. The company suggests that students may find in this material of both historical and permanent value. It represents a compact record of the company's thinking through these most critical years.

Among the subjects discussed are: price control, after-war considerations, the functions of industry in the war economy, WPB operations in textiles, ways and means of increasing production, civilian supply, manpower, and inflation.

Copies of the booklet may be had on request to the company.

Willys Net 1.2 P. C. of Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Willy-Overland Motors, Inc., in a report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 disclosed net profit of $1,265,399, which was equal to approximately 1.2 per cent of sales. Sales for the year totaled $109,273,626. Profits in the preceding fiscal year were $809,258.

Feeding of Europe by U. S. Vital in Promoting Order

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—All hands now seem to agree that it is high time specific thinking be done about what kind of Europe the United Nations intend to build as soon as the ramshackle structure of Mitteleuropa built by the Nazis for the Herrenvolk collapses.

Messrs. Hoover and Gibson wrote a book about it last spring; Secretary Cordell Hull spoke about it last summer, Mr. Willkie told the Herald Tribune Forum in December that we must make plans, Vice-President Wallace sounded off quite intelligibly on the matter last week and the President mentioned the urgent necessity of post-war plans at his press conference and will probably deal with it at some length in his Message on the State of the Union this week.

And it may be "later than you think," as the figures 1918 now being surreptitiously scrawled over Europe by irrepressible patriots of the captive nations would indicate. A less impassioned and more cold-blooded guess comes from the stock market, which seems to be definitely predicting a victory over the Germans in 1943 with war stocks going down and post-war stocks going up. Adolf Hitler seems to feel somewhat the same way, to read between the lines of his recent speeches, and the notion seems to be given further force by the ominous figures of American aircraft and ordnance production for 1942, topped by Donald Nelson's prediction that 1943 output will double them.

Americans to Feel Shortages

So there follow a number of guesses about what is likely and what is desirable.

Food will be the first requirement; as Hiram Motherwell points out in his second installment in the current Harper's on the subject, most of Europe will go round for the next year with gnawing hunger at the top of its thoughts.

A direct American implication of this—in view of the low level of food reserves in the United States—is that the civilian side of the war will, ironically, just be tightening up on Americans, very probably, at the moment when the worst pangs of privation are beginning to be relieved for Europe. There are very large supplies of food, particularly meats, to be found in the Southern Hemisphere (Argentina and Australia) which will be available for European feeding the moment the U-Boats are called in and hostilities cease.

Nevertheless rationing of food is likely to get tighter in the United States, until most of the fat is wrung off Americans, if the American public knows what is good for itself in the way of kicking in with insurance (in the shape of food) against another war later on.

But the distribution of American, Argentine, Australian, and other food in Europe under the auspices of the armies of the United Nations will involve problems of politics and economics which will probably turn out to be typical of the major problems to be later encountered.

Food Means Power

This is so for several reasons.

In the first place, whoever distributes the food will reap gratitude. Hence everybody will want a hand. That means Americans, British, and the governments of the smaller nations.

In this calculation—unlike others to be considered later—the Russians will hardly count because they have currently no food to spare.

There will be little question about the gratitude due the Americans and British, but considerable question about the role of the governments of the smaller democracies. For one thing there will be a growing question about who, exactly, represents these smaller democracies.

The current problem of who really represents France is a case in point. This problem will be aggravated. There will be the question of whether the exiled governments or the captive governments should get the credit—and handle the food cards. For with food will go immediate power and ultimate prestige.

If this happens it will be in ironic contrast to 1919, when the assembled statesmen at Versailles argued over political boundaries and reparations, and shook off Mr. Hoover's efforts to stir up interest in feeding the starving, and even the United States left the matter to the private enterprise of Mr. Hoover, who fed where he could with what he could and as he could, quietly accumulating a credit for America which is probably still partly good, and in doing so had to build an organization that could almost literally fight its way through the rising political thickets of Europe.

Said Mr. Hoover in his story of this operation in Collier's in December, "We had to pioneer through the thickets and swamps of governmental, social, financial, and economic problems, including human nature in the raw."

Adequate Feeding for Europe

But the problems of political economy suddenly arising around the future feeding of Europe will go further. Adequate feeding will again require some kind of extra-territorial movement of the feeding authorities and some kind of centralized control. Says Mr. Hoover, "Passage over the frontiers of the liberated and enemy nations was a great trial and filled with delays. I finally appealed to the governments in the acute area to honor an informal passport signed by myself personally. They did so. . . ."

And in the third place, the food distribution will have to be done by governmental authorities of some sort not only at the beginning but for the indefinite future. When the Nazi regime collapses there will be no General Foods, Standard Brands or Great Atlantic & Pacifics left in occupied Europe. The very foundations of private enterprise have been twisted, distorted, debased, prostituted and destroyed by the Nazi party.

Titles and equities have been legally stolen by party members in Germany and by Germans in the enslaved countries, and tied to Berlin and to the reichsmark, and legal snarls instead of going concerns will greet the occupying authorities. What private enterprise develops in Europe hereafter will by a synthetic product of government encouragement, not the natural product which developed in the last three centuries out of smart use of gold plus thrifty handling of commodities and men.

[To be continued.]

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 4

Personal Exemption

Every individual is allowed a credit against his net income which varies with his domestic status, that is, whether he is (a) a single person, (b) a married person living with husband or wife, or (c) a head of family. This credit is known as personal exemption, and is shown on line 21 of the return Form 1040. The amount of the personal exemption also varies depending upon the period during which the taxpayer occupied the particular exemption status.

The personal exemption for a single person is $500 for the year; for a married person living with husband or wife, $1,200; and for a "head of family," $1,200. (Personal exemption as head of a family has no effect on liability to file a return.) For Federal income tax purposes, widows, widowers, divorcees, and married persons separated by mutual consent, as well as persons who have never been married, are classed as single persons.

A head of family is defined as "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation." A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, may, therefore, enjoy a head of family exemption under certain conditions.

Taxpayers using a Simplified Return (which is permitted if the gross income for the year is $3,000 or less and derived solely from earnings from employment and/or from dividends, interest, and annuities) obtain personal exemption based on their status as of July 1 of the year. Thus, a taxpayer married and living with husband or wife on July 1 is entitled to $1,200 personal exemption on Form 1040A; if he were a widower on July 1, his exemption would be $500, irrespective of the date on which he became a widower. The amount of the exemption is not deductible from the income, but is reflected in the amount of tax shown in the table on the reverse side of the form.

Taxpayers using return Form 1040 obtain personal exemption proportionate with the number of months during which the particular status is held. Thus, for a person who married on July 1 (who was not a head of family prior to his marriage), the personal exemption would be $850 ($250 for the six months as a single man, plus $600 for the six months as a married man). In this example it is assumed that the wife has no income.

Married persons may, however, file joint returns, even though one has no income, and by filing a joint return a couple married during the year may obtain an exemption amounting to the exemption to which they would be entitled for the period of married status, plus the amount of their individual exemptions prior to their marriage. In the example given the total exemption in a joint return would be $1,100 ($250 for each spouse for six months, plus $600 for six months' married status).

If a husband and wife living together both have income and file separate returns on Form 1040, the personal exemption applicable to a married person may be taken in the return of either or divided between them in any way as they may agree, but the total personal exemption taken in the two separate returns may not exceed $1,200.

Home Mutual Interest Payment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Maintaining an unbroken, 57-year record of interest and dividend payments, the directors of Home Mutual Deposit-Loan Company, San Francisco's oldest building and loan association, authorized payment of interest on savers' and investors' accounts, as of Dec. 31, 1942, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, according to Milo R. Robbins, president. He also announced that Home Mutual, in December, invested an additional $25,000 in U. S. Government Victory Bonds.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 554,440
1943 volume to date 2,108,336
1942 volume to date 2,622,640

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press
Today 41.7 Prev. day 41.8
Month ago 40.1 Year ago 38.4
'42-3 high 42.0 '42-3 low 32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott4%pf4	1	112	112	112	
Acme Stl (3)	1	42	42	42	
Adams E .45e	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Adams-M1¾e	3	27	27	27	+ ½
Addressog (1)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
Air Reduct 1a	11	39½	39	39½	
Alaska Juneau	5	3½	3⅜	3½	
Allegheny Corp	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Alleg pf xw	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Allegpf$3Ww	9	5½	5⅜	5½	
Alleg pr pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud (2e)	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Allen Ind ¾e	5	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
Al Ch&Dye 6e	5	142⅜	140⅞	140⅞	—1⅜
Allied M (1e)	7	17⅜	16½	17⅜	+ ⅞
Allied St(.60)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Allied St pf 5	1	73¾	73⅜	73¾	—1½
Allis-C M (1)	21	26⅜	26½	26½	
Alpha PC1½e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 2	9	69	65	69	
Am A Ch 1.20e	9	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
Am Airl 1½e	2	54⅜	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bk N .40e	4	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Am Bk N pf(3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
AmBrSh 1.70e	3	29	29	29	+ ½
Am Cable & R	1	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	
Am Can (3)	4	73	73	73	+1½
Am Can pf (7)	3	174¼	174¼	174¼	— ⅞
Am Car & Fdy	7	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
Am Ch&C (2)	1	48½	18½	18½	
AmC'type .40e	2	7½	7½	7½	
AmCSug 2½e	3	15½	15¼	15½	
Am Export (2)	1	5	25	5	— ⅜
Am & For Pow	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
A FP7pf2.10k	4	47¼	46½	47	+ ½
Am & F P 2pf	7	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ½
Am-H S S 3	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Am Home 2.40	5	54	53½	54	— ½
Am Ice	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Am Internat'l	6	5	5	5	
Am Locom'tive	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 7k	1	82	82	82	
Am M&F .80	8	12½	12¼	12½	
AmM&Met½e	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
Am Met (1a)	3	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
Am Met 6pf6	1	117	117	117	
AmNews 1.80	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	6	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
APL$6pf33⅓k	18	19⅞	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
APL$5pf2.81k	28	17⅞	16⅝	17⅜	+ ⅞
Am R&S(.30e)	57	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am R-M (1e)	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Am RMpf4½	2	56½	56	56½	+ ½
Am Sat R ¾e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Seat 1e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ship B 3e	7	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
Am Smelt 2a	7	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	+ ⅛
Am S&R pf 7	1	147	147	147	
Am Snuff2.80e	3	67½	63¼	63¾	— ¾
Am Stl F (2)	9	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
Am Stores (1)	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Am Sugar (2e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	92⅞	92½	92⅞	+1⅞
Am Tel&Tel 9	24	131¾	130⅝	131	
Am Tob (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅜
Am Tob B (3)	10	45¾	45¼	45¾	
Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¼	132	133¼	+1
Am Type Fdrs	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Am Visc (2)	31	32¾	32	32¾	— ⅛
Am Water Wks	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Am WW 1pf 6	1	5	53¾	5	
Am Woolen	2	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Am Wool pf 8k	3	57½	55¾	57½	+ 1⅞
Am Zinc L&S	2	4	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda 2½e	4	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Armour III	1	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Arch-D-M (2)	3	49	49	49	+ ½
Arm pr pf	4	73	73	73	
Artloom ½e	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
Assd Dry Gds	2	48¾	48½	48½	— ¼
As D G 2 pf 7	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ¼
Associated In2	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
As Inv pf (5)	1	59	59	59	+4
Atchison (6e)	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
At T&SF pf 5	1	100	100	100	
Atl Coast (2e)	35	45½	44¾	45½	+ ⅛
Atl Refin .70e	1	67	67	67	
Atlas Corp ½e	18	47½	47⅛	47⅛	— ¼
Atlas Tk ½e	18	19¾	18¾	19⅛	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	8	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Avia Cp ¼e	7	7½	7½	7½	
Bald Loc ct 1e	57	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	1	13¾	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Bang & Ar pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall .60	1	36½	35½	36½	+1
Bath Ir Wk 2e	6	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Bayuk C 1½	14	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
Beat Cream 1a	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Ben Avia 3¾e	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Benef IL 1½e	9	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
BestFoods .60	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Best Co 1.60a	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Beth Stl (6)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Beth Stl pf 7	9	56⅜	55⅞	56¼	+ ⅛
Bigelow-S (2)	1	112	111½	112	— ½
Black-Dk 1.60	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
Blaw-Kno .35e	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Bloom (7½e)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Boeing Air 1e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Bohn Al&Br 3e	11	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¾
Bon Ami A (4)	4	42¾	42	42⅜	— ⅝
BordenCo1.40e	20	92	92	92	
Borg-Wr 1.60	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Bower R 2½e	12	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
Brewing C ½e	2	30	30	30	+1
Bridg'p B (1)	2	20½	20	20½	+2½
Briggs Mfg 2	6	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Briggs&St (3)	6	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
BristolM1.90e	3	54½	33½	33½	—1½
Bkly-Man Tran	3	37¾	37½	37½	— ½
Bkly U Gas ½e	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Brunsw'k-B 1	12	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ¾
Bucyrus-E ½e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Budd Mfg	12	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
Budd Wh (1e)	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Bullard 2½e	6	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
Burl M 1.40a	98	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ¼
Burl pf (2½)	6	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
Burr Add(.60)	1	56	55¾	56	+ ½
Butl'r B .60e	5	½	9⅜	½	
Butler pf 1½	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Butte Cop ¼e	2	21¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
Byron Jk 1¼e	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Calif Pk 1½	9	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Ld	12	22⅞	22½	22½	—1
Cal & Hecla 1	2	¾	¾	¾	
Camb Wy 1¼e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Canada Dr .60	8	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
Canadian Pac	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
	673	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	36½	36½	36½	
Capital Ad A	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Caro C&O (5)	*1	85	85	85	+ ¾
Caterpil Tr (2)	13	41	40½	41	+ ⅜
Celanese (2)	8	27	26¾	27	
Celanese 5pf 5	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	
Celan pr pf (7)	1	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ½
Celotex Cp ½e	15	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
Celotex pf (5)	1	79½	78¾	78¾	
Cent Ag 2½ea	14	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	— ¾
Cent Fdy .10e	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
Cent I Lpf4½e	1	99	99	99	+ ¼
Cen Violet2½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Cerro de P (4)	2	33¼	33	33¼	— ¼
Cert-teed Prod	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	3	33¼	33	33⅛	— ⅜
ChamP&F pf 6	1	100	100	100	
Ches & Ohio3a	24	35¼	34¾	34⅞	— ⅜
Chi & E III	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Chi&EIIIA.59e	10	8	7⅞	8	
ChiGWpf 1¾k	7	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
Chi Mail ½e	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T (2)	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37	37	37	—1
Chi Rk Is & P	1				
CRI & P 6pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
Chicksah (1)	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Childs Co	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Chrysler 3⅓e	31	68½	67⅝	68⅜	+ ⅜
City I&Fpf6½	1	98	98	98	
Clark Eq (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Cleve E1pf4½	1	111½	111½	111½	+1½
Cleve G B 2e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Clev Gr B pf 5	1	101½	101¼	101¼	— ½
Climax 1.20a	6	39½	39⅜	39½	
Cluett P 2½e	2	34½	34	34	
Colgate P ½a	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Collins & A	2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
Collins&Af 5	1	108	108	108	
Col & South	2	3	3	3	
Col&Sou 1 pf	10	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅜
Col&Sou 2 pf	2	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅜
Col Br A 1½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Col G&E .10g	54	2½	2	2½	
Col G&EpfA 6	3	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+1⅛
Col G&E 5pf5	1	41	38½	41	+3
Colum Pic ½e	14	9½	9	9½	— ¼
Colum Ppf2¾k	1	32	32	32	
Col Carb 4¼e	2	84½	84½	84½	— ⅞
Coml Credit 3	8	27⅜	27½	27½	
Coml Inv Tr 3	16	31¼	30½	30½	— ¾
Colm Solv .60e	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Com'th&South	42	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com & Sou pf	15	38½	37½	38½	+1½
Com'th 1.60e	11	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Congol-N (1a)	7	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Airc	7	17	16⅞	17	
Cons Cig 1½e	4	11	11	11	+ ⅛
ConsC prpf6½	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	
Cons Cop .45e	4	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	43	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
Cons Ed pf (5)	4	93	92½	92½	
Cons F pf 1k	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¼
Consol Oil ⅛	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	7	9	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Consol'n-C pf	1	34½	34½	34½	—2
Con Pw pf 4½	1	92	92	92	+ ¼
Container 1½e	6	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
Cont Bak ½e	*14	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1¼e	1	27	26½	27	+ ¼
Cont Diam .65e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ¾
Cont Mot .55e	13	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Cont O Del (1)	16	26⅛	26	26	— ½
Cop'weld 5 .80	6	9½	5⅜	5⅜	
CornExt(2.40)	1	39	38¾	39	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	6	55⅜	55	55	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	16	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Crane cv pf 5	1	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
Cr of W 1.60e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Cr'wn C&S½e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
Crown Zel (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf 5	1	82	82	82	— ¼
Cuba RR pf	10	9½	9½	9½	
Crucible Stl 2e	7	32½	32½	32¼	
Crucible pf (5)	1	71¾	71¾	72	—1¼
Cub-Am S ¾ae	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Cudahy Pack	4	11	11	11	
Curtis Publish	1	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Curtis Ppf	1	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
CurP pf 1.60k	6	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Curtiss W (1e)	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-WA 2a	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Cutler-H 1¼e	2	18	17⅞	18	
Davison C .60e	6	12¼	12	12⅛	
Decca Rec .60e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Deere 1.35e	17	27	26½	27	+ ¼
Deere pf 1 40	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
Deisel 1½e	3	13	13	13	
Del & Hudson	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Del Lack&W	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Detroit E1.30e	11	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Devoe&Ray(1)	1	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Diam Mat 1½	1	26	26	26	
Dixie-Vort ¼e	1	10½	10½	10½	
Doehler D1½e	4	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
Dome h1.70e	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Douglas Air 5e	2	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	2	131½	131½	131½	—2⅜
du Pont 4¼4e	4	135	134½	134¾	— ¼
Duq L 1pf (5)	1	118	118	118	
East Air Lines	2	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
East Roll Mill	6	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Eastman (5)	5	148½	147	147¼	—1¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	13	6	5½	5¾	— ⅛
El Auto 2¼e	5	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
El Pow & Lt	31	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
El P&L $6 pf	4	30	29¾	30	+ ⅝
El P&L $7 pf	13	33¾	32½	33¾	+1
El Stor Bat 2	4	34	34½	35	
ElPaso G 2.40	2	23½	23¼	23¾	— ¼
Eng Pub Serv	72	3¼	¾	3¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS$5pf 5	1	54	54	54	+1
Erie RR (1e)	7	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1e	18	8¼	6¾	6¾	
Erie RR pf A5	4	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Fairb Mor 1a	2	34	34	34	— ½
Fajardo Sug 2	5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Fed L&T 1¾e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Fed Light pf 6	1	87	86	86	+2
Fed Min & S 4	1	21⅜	21	21¼	— ⅛
Fed Mog (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
Fed M T (.40)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Fed D St 1.40	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	1	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+ ½
Fid P F 1.60a	2	43	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
Firestone 1½e	*4	6⅛	26	26	— ⅜
First NSt 2½	1	32	32	32	
Flintkote .90e	14	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Florence 2	1	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Food Fair St 1	3	10	10	10	— ¼
Food Ma 1¾e	1	40	40	40	
Foster Wheeler	1	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Francisco Sug	1	6	6	6	— ¼
Freeport S (2)	3	35⅛	35½	35½	— ⅜
Gair Robt ¼e	9	17⅜	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gar Wood	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gen Am T

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2 2½s 68-63	9	100.19	100.19	100.1

New York City Bonds

3 3s 80		103⅞	103⅞	103⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	92	91½	92
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
21 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	54¾	54¼	54¾
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Am & For P5s 2030	79	78½	78½
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	79	78½	78½
53 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107½	107½
4 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
44 Am T & T 3s 56	108⅛	108	108¼
9 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101⅞	101	101⅛
8 Am W D & E 6s 75	99	99	99
5 Ang C Nitra deb 67	52½	52½	52½
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65⅞	65½	65⅞
51 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	95½	95½	95½
4 Atl & Birm 4s 33	32	32	32
13 A C Line 1st 4s 52	88¼	88	88¼
52 A C Line clt 4s 52	75½	75	75¼
37 A C Line 4½s 64	64	63¾	64
61 B&O 1st2mlg 48st	64⅜	63	64⅜
128 B&O 95 st A	34½	33¾	34½
26 B&O 95 st C	37	36¾	37
145 B&O 2000 st D	34⅜	33¾	34⅜
95 B&O 96 st F	34⅜	33¾	34⅜
58 B&O cv 60 st	25¼	25	25¼
175 B&O 4s 48	63⅜	61½	63
101 B&OPLE¾WV 4s 51st	55⅞	54¼	55⅝
298 B&O SW 50st	46	43¼	46
177 B&O OTC 4s 59	51¼	49⅞	51¼
7 Bell TPa 5s 48B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Beth I Loan 2¾s 56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
18 Boston&Me 5s 67	78	78	78
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	41½	40¾	41½
26 Boston&Me 4s 60	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
143 Buf R&P 57st	37½	37	37¼
11 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108½	108¼	108¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110½	110⅛	110½
28 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112⅛	112	112⅛
6 CanNatRy4½s 57	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Caro C&O 4s 65	109	-08¾	108¾
6 Celanese 3½s 62	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	30¾	30¾	30¾
30 CenofGa 5½s 59	7¼	6⅞	7
27 CenofGa 5s 59C	7	6⅞	6⅞
12 CB&Q34½s 77	65⅞	65½	65½
30 Chi & E Ill inc 97	33	32¼	33
1 ChiGWest 4s 88	66¾	66¾	66¾
9 Chi I&L 6s 47	32	32	32
14 Chi I&L 5s 47	32¼	31½	31½
158 Chi I&L 5s 66	7¼	6¾	7⅛
10 Chi I&L 4s 47	29⅞	29½	29½
761 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	19¾	18	19⅝
726 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5	4¾	5
75 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46	45½	46
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	44⅞	44½	44⅞
15 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23½	23½	23½
42 Chi&NW gm 5s 8 7	34⅞	34	34⅞
1 Chi&NW 4¼s 87	34	34	34
43 ChiNW cv 4¾s 49	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
32 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23¼	22	23
27 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	34	33½	34
166 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	21	20⅜	21⅜
2 CRI & P 4½s 52 A reg	20	20	20
97 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	4⅝	4¼	4½
180 CRI & P 4s 88	35¼	34⅛	35⅛
8 CRI & P 4s 38 reg	32⅛	32¼	32½
12 CRI & P 4s 88 ct reg	32	32	32
419 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	19⅛	19¼	19⅜
3 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	49	49	49
13 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	107¾	107¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97⅜	97⅜
6 Childs Co 5s 57	44	41½	41½
28 Childs Co 5s 43	54¼	53	53
8 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	28½	28½	28½
11 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47¼	47	47¼
40 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	73½	72	73⅛
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	46½	46½	46½
20 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	68¼	68	68⅛
19 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77½	77½	77½
11 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65½	65¼	65½
33 Col & So 4½s 80	25½	25	25⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	94	94	94
7 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94	93¾	94
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	89¾	89¼	89¾
1 ComMacInc 6½ new	58	58	58
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Con Rys 4s 54	32	31⅞	32
2 Con Rys 4s 56	32	32	32
28 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	28	27⅞	28
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57½	56¾	56¾
20 D & R G 4½s 36	23¼	23¼	23¼
200 D & R G 4s 36	22⅝	21¾	22½
16 D & R G W 4s 55	4¼	4¼	4¼
27 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3¾	3¾	3¾
44 D & R G West 5s 78	19⅛	18¾	19
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Erie 4½s 2015	55⅜	55¼	55⅜
6 Erie 4s 95	93¼	93	93¼
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	20	19¾	19¾
9 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	76½	76½	76½
1 Fonda J&G2 fld	4¾	4¾	4¾
8 Fonda J&G2-4s 82 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98½	98¼	98¼
3 Ga & Fla 5s 33	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	107	107	107
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99½	99¾	99½
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
11 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 GulfM&N 5½s 50	91½	91½	91½
7 Gulf M&N 5s 50	87½	87½	87½
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69¾	69¾	69¾
8 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	55	55	55
23 Hudson Cosl 5s62A	42	41½	42
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48¼	48	48
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20½	20¼	20⅝
7 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛
21 Ill Cen 4s 53	48	48¾	49
49 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49	48¼	49
17 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43	42½	43
15 Ill Cen 5s 55	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	58	58	58
3 Ill Cen StL 3½s 7	49⅛	49	49
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48	47¾	48
20 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43½	42½	43½
10 Inland Stl 3s 61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
375 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	8¾	7⅞	8¾
77 Int Gt Nor 1st6s 52	27	25½	26¾
24 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	25¾	23½	25¾
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	41½	41½	41½
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	64⅝	64¾	64⅜
21 Int T&T 5s 55	67¼	67	67
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¾	1¾	1¾
17 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	66⅛	65½	65½
2 K C South 3s 50	63	63	63
15 Lac Gas 5½s 53	89⅛	88¾	88¾
10 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Lac Gas 5s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Lautaro Nit inc 75	52½	52	52½
7 Leh & N Y 4s 45	88	87¼	88
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78½	78¼	78¼
17 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45¾	45	45¾
18 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	54½	54	54½
47 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37⅝	37	37¼
9 Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	34½	34½	34½
21 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¾	33⅞	34¾
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¾	31½	32¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1 Lex & East 5s 65	115	115	115
11 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80¾	80	80¾
23 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95	94½	95
4 Louis & N 4s 60 B	89	89	89
10 Lou&N & N 3¾s 2003	85½	85½	85½
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	94	94	94
8 Maine Cen 4s 45	86	85⅞	86
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48	48	48
32 MKStL 4s 49	3¼	3	3⅛
14 MSPP&SSMar 5½s 49	2	2	2
14 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16½	16¼	16½
137 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	41⅞	41¼	41¾
59 M-K-Tex aj 6s 67	20⅜	20	20⅜
51 M-K-T 4½s 78	37½	37	37½
96 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42¼	42	42¼
17 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	35½	35	35½
402 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜
11 Mo Pac 5s 65A	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
201 Mo Pac 5s 77F	37¼	36½	37¼
6 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	36	36	36
27 Mo Pac 5s 78G	37½	37½	37½
90 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	37½	36¼	37½
2 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
215 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	37¼	36½	37¼
969 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13½	12¼	13¼
5 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	93	93	93
17 Mont Pow 3⅜s 66	104	104	104
3 Mor&Essex 5s 55	36	36	36
5 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37¾	37¾	37¾
15 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106	105⅞	106
5 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101½	101½	101½
3 N Eng Tel 5s 43	72	72	72
12 New Eng Tel 5s 52	118	117⅞	118
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	107	106⅞	107
2 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107	107	107
24 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	54¼	53	54¼
24 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	41	41	41
31 NO Tex&M 5s 54S	53⅜	51¾	52¼
14 No Tex&M 5s 56C	52⅜	52	52⅜
7 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	49½	49½	49½
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56 ct	44½	44½	44½
1 NY &Ptunam 4s 93	43¼	43¼	43¼
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53½	53	53
41 NYC 4½s 2013A	48⅜	47¾	48
4 NYC cn 4s 98	52½	52½	52½
8 NYC 3¾s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
37 NYC cv 3¼s 52	68¼	68	68
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75¼	75¼	75¼
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	78	78	78
82 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	65	64½	64⅞
1 NY Chi&StL 3½s 47	100½	100½	100½
1 NY Dck Co 4s 51	65½	65½	65½
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
2 NY G El H&P 5s 48	117¼	117¼	117¼
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	56½	56½	56½
63 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39¾	39	39½
44 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
7 NYNH&H 4s 55	33¾	33½	33¾
4 NYNH&H 4s 57	9	9	9
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31½	31½	31½
20 NY OO&W rfg 4s 92	7¼	7	7
26 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	9	8¾	9
2 NL&OO Pow 5s 55A	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	30¼	30¼	30½
38 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66½	66¾
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51½	50⅞	51½
83 Nor Pac 4s 97	74⅜	73¼	74⅜
20 Nor Pac 4s reg	70	68⅞	68⅞
34 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42	42¾
12 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	106⅞	107
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	99¾	99½	99½
5 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	103½	103½	103½
3 Pac G&E 4s 64	112⅜	112	112⅜
9 Para Pict 4s 58	101½	101¼	101¼
3 Pen Co 4s 52A	107½	107½	107½
14 Pen Co 4s 63	102¼	101⅝	102¼
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	99	98¾	98¾
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106¾	106½	106½
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109	108⅝	109
22 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103½	102⅝	103½
13 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90½	89¾	90½
16 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96½	96¼	96⅜
14 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	96½	96¼	96½
1 Pen RR 4s 43	100¾	100¾	100¾
17 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90	89⅜	90
44 Pen RR 3¼s 52	91¾	91½	91⅜
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	59	59	59
9 Phila Co 4¼s 61	98	98	98
51 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111	111	111
15 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9	9	9
36 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 st	21	20⅝	21
17 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105	105	105
9 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	92	91½	92
1 Prov Sec 4s 57	7	7	7
36 Readg 4½s 97 A	79¼	79	79
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	59½	59½	59½
5 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	28	28	28
23 RI Ark & La4½s34	23	22½	23
8 Rutland Can 4s 49	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
7 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	99¼	99	99¼
2 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	78	78	78
5 StL S F 5s 50 B	21½	21	21½
5 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	21	21	21
247 St L S F 4½s 78	21	20⅝	21
5 StLSF½s 78ct st	20¾	20¾	20¾
106 St L S F 4s 50 A	19⅞	19½	19⅞
15 St L S F 4s 50A ct	19½	19½	19½
16 St L SW 5s 52	47	46¼	47
44 St L SW rfg 5s 90	27¾	27¼	27¾
10 St L SW 2d 4s 89	67	67	67
19 StP&KC ShL4½s41	17½	17	17½
2 Schenley Dist 4s 52	104	104	104
202 Seab A L cn 6s 45	16	15⅞	16
108 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	15	14¾	15
1 Sea A L aj 5s 49	5	5	5
56 Sea A L 4s 50 st	29¼	28⅝	29
94 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	15¾	15¼	15¾
12 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅜	99	99
8 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55⅜	55¼	55⅜
24 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¾	52¼	52⅝
21 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅞	53½	53½
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70⅞	70¾	70⅞
13 So Pac clt 4s 49	73¼	73	73¼
31 So Pac 3¾s 46	94⅜	94	94⅜
30 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55¼	54⅞	54⅞
2 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	88	88	88
5 South Ry 6½s 56	88	88	88
5 South Ry 6½s 56	92½	92½	92½
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
59 South Ry cn 5s 94	93½	93	93½
21 South Ry gen 4s 56	69¾	69⅝	69⅝
2 So Ry 4s St L 51	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 So Ry 4s St L 51	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Suok Int 4½s 2013A	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102½	102½	102½
16 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	106	105¾	106
10 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Superior Oil 3½s 56	104½	104½	104½
5 T C I & RR 5s 51	120¾	120¾	120¾
1 Texas&FtSms½s 50	80	80	80
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68	68	68
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Third Ave 5s 37	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
139 Third Ave aj 5s 60	23¼	22¾	22¾
7 Third Ave 4s 60	65	64¾	64¾
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	99¾	99¾	99½
5 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94	94	94
6 Utah P & L 5s 44	98½	98¼	98½
5 Wabash 5s 80	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
121 Wabash 4½s 91	35⅝	35	35⅝
13 Wabash 4s 81	45½	45	45½
10 Wabash 4s 71	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 Walwrth 4s 55	92½	92½	92½
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	103	103	103
1 West Fen P 3½s 66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
16 West Shore 4s 2361	43¾	43¼	43¾
11 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	41¾	41¾	41¾
5 Westn Md 4s 52	86¼	86	86¼
12 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	38	37¼	38
103 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	37¾	37	37½
3 Western Un 5s 51	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
3 Western Un 5s 60	85	84¾	84⅞
13 Western Un 4½s 50	87	85⅞	87
5 West El&Mfg 2½s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	15½	15½	15½
4 Antioquia 7s 45B	15½	15½	15½
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	80¼	80	80¼
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	81	81	81
1 Australia 5s 55	86	86	86
3 Australia 5s 57	86	86	86
3 Australia 4¢s 56	83	82½	82½
10 Brazil 8s 41	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	35½	35½	35½
3 Brisbane 5s 57	87	87	87
3 Brisbane 5s 58	85	85	85
19 Brisbane 6s 50	90	89	90
14 Buen A 4¾s 77	72	72	72
8 Canada 5s 52			

100 27-32	100 21-32	100 27-32
3 Canada 4s 60	107⅞	108	108
10 Canada 3¼s 61	102	102	102
10 Canada 3s 68	97¾	97¾	97¾
19 Canada 3s 67	97¾	97⅝	97¾
6 ChileMtBk6¾s61asd	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
10 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	19¼	19¼	19¼
15 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	19	18⅞	19
2 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan	20	20	20
12 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
4 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 Chile 6s 62 asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	52	52	52
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	52	52	52
1 Colomb 3s 70	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Cuba 4½s 77	73	73	73
1 Czecho 8s 52	30¼	30¼	30¼
5 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	82½	82½	82½
2 Peru 5s asd 45	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 N Sou Wales 5s 58	85	85	85
1 Norway 4½s 65	79¾	79¾	79¾
8 Pernambuco 7s 47	15¾	15⅝	15¾
15 Peru 7s 59	14¼	14	14¼
15 Peru 1st 6s 60	14	13	⅞13⅞
10 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14	13¾	14
5 Porto Aleg 8s 61	17½	17½	17½
12 Rio de Jan 8s 46	18½	18½	18½
25 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	18⅝	18½	18⅝
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	17½	17½	17½
1 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	78	78	78
10 Urug a¾3¾4s4¼s79	66½	66½	66½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 11,301,000; previous day, 10,069,500; week ago, 8,581,000; year ago, 11,082,100; two years ago, 19,835,650; Jan. 1 to date, 43,896,000; year ago, 45,771,650; two years ago 69,377,500.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.41⅛	1.39¼	1.40⅜	1.39⅛	
Minneapolis	1.35¾	1.33½	1.35⅜	1.33⅜	
Kansas City	1.35½	1.33¾	1.33⅝	1.33¾	
Winnipeg			.93⅜	.93⅛	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.41¼	1.39⅜	1.41	1.39¼	
Minneapolis	1.36¼	1.34⅜	1.36	1.34	
Kansas City	1.35⅝	1.34	1.35¼	1.34	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.42¼	1.40¼	1.42	1.40¼	
Minneapolis			1.37½	1.35⅛	
May Corn					
Chicago	.97¼	.98	.97¼	.95⅞	
Kansas City	.94	.92¾	.94	.92⅝	
July Corn					
Chicago	.98	.96¾	.97⅞	.96⅝	
Kansas City	.95	.94¾	.95	.93½	
May Oats					
Chicago	.56¼	.55½	.56	.55⅜	
Minneapolis	.51¾	.51¼	.51¼	.51⅛	
Winnipeg	.50	.49¾	.49¾	.49¾	
Rye, Chicago					
May	.76¾	.78¾	.76⅝	.77½	.76⅞
July	.79	.80¾	.79	.80½	.79⅛
Sept.	.81	.82⅝	.81	.82½	.81⅛
Soybeans, Chicago					
May	1.80	1.84½	1.80	1.84½	1.78½
July				1.85	
Lard, Chicago					
Jan.				13.80	13.80

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	90.5b	90.5
May	....	....	....	88.5n	88.5
July	....	....	....	88.0n	88.0
Tops					
March	118.2	118.4	118.2	118.4b	117.7
May	116.4	116.5	116.4	116.6b	116.0
July	115.7	115.9	115.7	115.9b	115.5
October	115.4	115.5	115.4	115.4b	115.2

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	19.35	19.63	19.33	19.62	19.39
May	19.23	19.64	19.22	19.61	19.29
July	19.18	19.52	19.18	19.49	19.24
October	19.12	19.43	19.10	19.40	19.17
December	19.08	19.40	19.08	19.38	19.16
Spot 21.30					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	8.85b	8.85
May	....	....	....	8.86n	8.86

bBid. nNominal.

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July, 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

*January	....	....	....	45.50n 45.50

Eggs

†January	....	....	....	37.90n 37.90

Potatoes

January	3.00	2.98	3.00	2.95
March	....	....	3.22n	....

Onions

Jan., old	1.69	1.66	1.69	1.65
Jan., new	....	....	1.64n	1.64
February	....	....	1.78n	1.78

nNominal. *Ex. †Ex.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Ward Sales Up 1.4 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co

Golf Faces Testing Time As 1943 Season Arrives

By George W. Blossom, Jr.
President, U. S. Golf Association

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Golf in 1943 appears to face one of its most trying periods since it became popular.

The adverse factors are many—restrictions on gasoline and transportation in general, with most golf courses located on the rims of population centers; loss of members to the armed services; shortage and turnover of labor; lack of rubber, certain metals, and certain materials used in playing equipment and course maintenance.

Indications that 1943 will be a time of testing were seen last year when some few courses were forced to close. As one public course operator wrote us, in answer to a request to hold a war relief tournament, "We are trying hard to stay in business. Better promote something for the relief of golf courses."

Patriotic?

Further, some people question whether golf-playing is in keeping with patriotism.

But if a thing's right to exist today is gauged by whether it is useful to a nation at war, then golf deserves to come through successfully. As I remarked a year ago, golf in war-time has a mission—to help us keep fit and to aid war charities. If it is patriotic to be in shape physically and other ways, then it is patriotic to play golf.

Of course, we won't win the war with a mashie. Further, we shouldn't use the mashie when that would interfere with the war effort.

But golf can further the well-being of some 2,351,000 Americans—just as it has been doing all these years—and that is valuable. Golf is essentially a participant sport. Even as a spectator sport it promotes fitness, for it keeps its followers on the move.

There is no wartime newness about golf's benefits—such things as man's most natural exercise, walking, and four to five miles of it—fresh air — nature's restful green views—a test of accuracy—a promoter of poise and balance—an opportunity for courage, self-control and courtesy.

These are things which war-geared America especially needs. There are 5,200 golf courses in our land where they may be found. Many golf clubs provide also tennis, swimming, winter sports. They can be useful all year 'round for clean, outdoor exercise, and they are important in the national recreational picture.

I am confident there will be enough playing equipment, and that the transportation situation can be met fairly in most cases. Golf's immediate future depends, then, on whether golfers realize it is right to golf.

The game in 1943 doubtless will again be a medium for raising war relief funds, selling war bonds and stamps, and providing a measure of wholesome recreation for some men in the armed services. Golf made a good record in 1942. The USGA's own program resulted in raising $130,034.75 for war relief, and perhaps more that we don't know about. This amount was multiplied several times through events sponsored directly by clubs and sectional associations.

Major Competition

There will be little if any major competition. Star players not in uniform doubtless will help war charities through exhibitions. But golf will be almost exclusively on its old original pattern—a friendly game at one's home course.

Golf's turf experts, who have helped the Government greatly in grassing airfields, shoulders of defense highways and other emergency projects, will continue that activity.

It will be an interesting year—interesting to observe how golf meets its own problems and helps the nation in its great ones. We shall do our bit on both counts if we just "keep 'em swinging!"

Athlete Is Not Essential, Says Paul V. McNutt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Baseball and football players, along with other athletes, are not eligible for draft deferment because of their sports activities, the War Manpower Commission said today.

A statement issued in response to questions concerning the draft status of baseball players said Paul V. McNutt, Commission Chairman, did not question the value of baseball in building and sustaining morale, but declared that players would not be entitled to deferment for occupational reasons because sports could not be classed as essential to the support of the war.

Commission spokesmen pointed out that some athletes were deferred because of dependency, for physical reasons, or because they are outside the draft age limit of 18 through 37 years. They added that those who go into war industry might gain occupational deferment.

Mr. McNutt several times has said he has no authority to order anyone to take or keep any particular job, but that the granting or withholding of eligibility for draft deferment provides one means of persuading those draft eligibles to take jobs in war industries.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 6

East

Lasalle 59, Moravian 54.
Dickinson 45, Elizabethtown 34.
Gettysburg 53, New Cumberland Reception Center 51.
Georgetown 55, George Washington 41.
Upsala College 58, Univer. of Newark 50.
M. I. T. 41, Boston University 34.
Columbia 49, Cornell 40.
Panzer 55, Rider College 52.
West Virginia U. 63, Wesleyan 50.
Princeton 47, Seton Hall 30.
Temple 45, Syracuse 44.
New York University 49, Penn State 40.
Duke 51, N. C. Navy Pre-Flight 48.
Manhattan 52, Cathedral 46.
St. Joseph's 51, Geneva 46.

Midwest

Kansas 69, Missouri 44.
Evansville 42, Fort Knox (36th Armored Regiment) 62.
St. Cloud Teachers 37, Augsburg 34.
Central (Ia.) 49, Iowa Wesleyan 48.
Dartmouth 47, Minnesota 38.
Western Kentucky 72, Fort Knox 24.
Central Michigan 38, Alma College 33.
Ohio 53, Ohio Wesleyan 37.
Kansas Wesleyan 50, Bethel 23.

Southwest

Texas 55, Rice 36.
Sam Houston State 44, Texas A. & M. 43.
Texas Christian 35, Baylor 31.

West

Ricks College 53, Montana St. Normal 25.
Oregon 36, Willamette 33.
College of Pudget Sound 56, McChord Field Bombers 41.
Linfield 53, Oregon College of Education 41.
Eastern Oregon Normal 50, Boise J. C. 43.

Familiar Star, New Setting

Associated Press

Sinkwich Tries Machine Gun

Frankie Sinkwich (right), athlete of the year among the amateurs, fired this machine gun at Camp Pendleton, near Oceanside, Calif., as accurately as he did football passes for the University of Georgia this season. In the Marine Corps Reserve, the Georgia All-American may soon get a chance to fire such a weapon in actual combat.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Eastman Kind to Baseball

Commissioner Landis' Chicago message having been delivered, big league baseball's contact with the Office of Defense Transportation is probably concluded, at least for the present. Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, told Landis how far he expected the majors to go in the reduction of travel in the months immediately ahead, and the iron-fisted Commissioner told the magnates.

The result, as already recorded: Training close to home, and a 154-game schedule running from April 21 through Oct. 3, with the clubs using "the least congested mode of travel."

Everything considered, baseball was treated more than fairly by the ODT, which very easily could have said: "No baseball travel," and there wouldn't have been anything the magnates could have done about it.

Doubt Removed

Thus, any doubt that the big leagues will operate at their old stamping grounds in 1943 has finally and definitely been removed. Nobody knew exactly what the Commissioner had up his sleeve when he called the gang together in Chicago earlier in the week, and some even suspected the very worst—cancellation of the entire schedule. But by now the club owners must be whistling under their morning showers—that is, if club owners get up in the morning.

It is interesting to note that the magnates, holding grimly to tradition, refused to shorten the 154-game schedule. Despite a later break-away in April, the big boys will jam the usual 154 games into the spring, summer and fall by keeping active until Oct. 3. And by the way, this puts the World Series well toward the heart of the football season, a circumstance baseball has been trying to discourage in recent years.

Cut Expenses

Back near the close of the other war, in 1919, the big leagues delayed their opening until April 23, but cut down to 140 contests and closed on Sept. 28, getting the World Series out of the way by the first week in October. This step was taken chiefly to reduce operating expenses, as poor crowds were the rule, not the exception. Less prosperous clubs were forced to cut down or risk bankruptcy.

A major problem prevalent today which was not in sight back in '19 is the one involving transportation. There being no serious transportation difficulties during the first World War, Washington had no ODT to interfere with the spring schedules of the magnates, who still moved into the South for conditioning, although not quite as deep as in the springs immediately before and after.

However, baseball may not have heard the last from Washington. Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt may have something to say about those ball players who are now on defense jobs and who expect to return to the national pastime in the spring.

Percentage Small

It seems to be generally agreed, though, that Mr. McNutt will not further disturb the game, for the simple reason that few athletes actually hold essential off-season jobs in industrial plants. Too, the percentage of ball players in war work, no matter what their duties, is so small that it is hardly worth considering.

Nothing has been said lately about equipment—bats, baseballs, and other paraphernalia—and how priorities may effect it. Apparently there are going to be enough of the necessities to run out the schedule, although such things as balls and uniforms will not be up to the usual high peace-time standards in quality.

However, the ball player will be happy so long as he has a uniform to cover his body, a bat to swing in his hands, and a ball to swing at. Quality, to him, is unimportant.

Events Tonight

Hockey

Boston University vs. Harvard at The Skating Club of Boston, 8:15 p. m.

Athletic

State high school faculty managers' dinner and business meeting at the Hotel Lenox, 6:15 p. m.

Babe Ruth Goes To Bat for U. S.

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 7

Babe Ruth (remember the Sultan of Swat?) is coming out of retirement next week, but not to play baseball.

The great home run slugger is going to bat for the government to promote the sale of war bonds and stamps in a series of personal appearances on the stages of theaters in the Metropolitan area.

Basrak Now an Ensign

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Mike Basrak, All-America center at Duquesne University in 1936 and present high school football coach at Bellaire, Ohio, has been granted an Ensign's commission in the Naval Reserve.

Bruins Get Back in Action With Two Week-End Games

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Refreshed by nearly a full week's layoff since their victory over Detroit last Sunday, the Boston Bruins swing back into National Hockey League action with a bang this week end with two games scheduled on consecutive nights.

Saturday evening the Bruins will tackle Montreal Canadiens in Montreal, while Sunday they come home to play the fast-traveling Toronto Maple Leafs, with whom they are tied for the league lead. In addition the Bruins are at home next Tuesday evening to the Chicago Black Hawks, in the second of four contests the B's are playing for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

While next Saturday's affair in Montreal means a vital two points to the Bostonians, and while the Red Cross game deserves all the notice and support it can get, Sunday's tilt with the Maple Leafs appears to take top billing. This game, incidentally, will be the final one the B's will start at 8:30, as a check of last week's poll disclosed that fans prefer an 8:15 p. m. face-off in these times.

Leafs Hold Edge

So far this season Bruins and Leafs have met five times, with the latter holding a 2-1 edge in victories while two games were tied. Bruins have a double incentive for winning here Sunday, for, in addition to evening the score for the season, they are still smarting from, and mean to make up for, the 7-2 lacing they were handed in Toronto on the occasion of their last visit to Maple Leaf Gardens. For the record, the scores between the two teams this campaign have been as follows, with Boston's total first: 1-3, 7-6, 3-3, 4-4, and 2-7. Toronto, it can be seen, also holds an edge in total goals, 23 to 17.

If the Bruins are not too tired from their trip down from Montreal, they should make it interesting for those Torontos. Truth to tell, though, the B's will have no excuse for being any more tired than their rivals, for the Leafs are playing Detroit in Toronto Saturday evening and will also have to hurry to make train connections.

Flirting With First

From here in the progress of the Bruins should prove most interesting. Given hardly a chance to rate higher than fourth, they have been flirting with first or sitting there all alone for quite some time now. All over the league, the experts are echoing the sentiments of New York Rangers' coach, who says, "The Bruins have been playing better than they figured to. I look for a drop-off in their play."

For a while during the past half month it appeared that Boucher might be right. In the latter part of December they lost three games in a row, a stretch that was sandwiched between four ties, which means that their victory in the Motor City last Sunday was their first win in eight starts. Yet, take a look at the standing near by, and see where the Bruins are—still with a piece of the lead.

Paradox

The Bruins of this season present an interesting paradox. When the ball started rolling last fall, it was said that Boston without doubt had the best defense in the league, and that was about all it did have. Yet the Bruins to date stand fourth in line in the number of goals scored against them, which might cause eyebrows to be lifted along Frankie Brimsek's way. Yet, truth to tell, it is certain that many more goals would have been scored against the B's if Zee hadn't been in the nets. Leading the goalies is Johnny Mowers of Detroit, who has allowed 63 goals in 23 games; second is Turk Broda of Toronto with 75 in 25; third is Bert Gardiner of Chicago with 79 in 22; and fourth is Brimmie with 88 and 26.

Before the Bruins get under way Sunday night, the Boston Olympics will present a pair of contests—their first here since before Christmas—with the Philadelphia Falcons. The games will be played Friday and Saturday evenings.

Big Leagues Looking For Spring Sites

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Major league baseball's biggest searching party since Joe Di Maggio lost his favorite bat was on today as officials scattered in all directions to find spring training sites within an A-card's distance of their home grounds.

Undaunted and apparently unaffected by the OPA ban on pleasure driving in eastern states, the clubs proceeded on the theory that enough customers can get to the ball parks in public conveyances to make the 1943 season worth while.

Carrying out the plan adopted Tuesday to hold spring training without any unnecessary travel, officials of most of the clubs began beating the brush for practice facilities that will be close enough for convenience and still warm enough for comfort.

Krichell Looking

Paul Krichell, New York Yankee scout, crossed the Hudson to New Jersey to look over prospective camps at Asbury Park, Lakewood and New Brunswick. Yankee President Ed Barrow preferred one of the first two, in spite of the handy Rutgers University gym at New Brunswick.

Mel Ott, manager of the Giants, came all the way from his New Orleans home to discuss the situation with President Horace Stoneham. They decided to go North and look for a college field house in New England or upstate New York.

President Branch Rickey of the Dodgers has an eye on the field house at Yale University, but so has the Army, which moves into the New Haven institution next week. If the Army doesn't want it, Brooklyn can have it.

The world champion St. Louis Cardinals and their American League neighbors, the Browns, are considering several cities in Missouri, but St. Louis isn't one of them. They will train together and return home a week before the season opens to play a seven-game spring series.

President Clark Griffith of the Washington club said the Senators might stay at home and use an indoor arena when the weather gets bad. He also is looking beyond the city limits, however.

Zanesville, Ohio, is after the Pittsburgh Pirates, but President Bill Benswanger said that city is only one of a dozen being considered. The Bucs won't train at Pittsburgh, but Benswanger insisted they would be "not far from home."

Braves Consider

Large indoor athletic plants at Amherst College and Phillips Andover Academy are among the most satisfactory sites being investigated by President Bob Quinn of the Boston Braves.

A trio of Cleveland Indian officials will leave tomorrow to look at field houses of several Ohio colleges, including Marietta, Wittenberg and Ohio University.

Cincinnati officials don't want the Reds to train at home and would prefer to be near one or more other major league teams. That may take them to Indiana, since three teams already have chosen the Hoosier state for their preliminary exercises.

The Chicago Cubs and White Sox will train at French Lick Springs, Ind., and the Detroit Tigers will pitch camp at Evansville, Ind. The Boston Red Sox also have their initial concern of the season behind them. They selected Tufts College at Medford, Mass., for a training base.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Boston	12	8	6	30	93	88
Toronto	13	8	4	30	122	75
Detroit	10	7	6	26	79	63
Chicago	9	7	6	24	78	80
Montreal	6	13	5	17	71	101
New York	7	14	3	17	77	113

Mel Ott Visits New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Mel Ott was a visitor in our town yesterday and re-enacted the scene of a year ago, when he was introduced as the new manager of the Giants . . . A double-row of sports writers gathered around Eddie Brannick's big desk while Mel took over the club secretary's chair, tilting far back and looking with steady eyes at each questioner as he tried to come up with the answers . . . What you noticed the most was the way he rubbed his chin before replying to the hard ones and his quick smile and the wrinkles around his eyes—the only noticeable sign of his profession.

* * *

The questions were mostly about training sites and Ott's answers weren't as definite as last year, when he could talk about the makeup of his club . . . He was sure the Polo Grounds wouldn't be suitable for spring training, even though one scribe pointed out that it would be handy to the Stevens kitchen . . . The Giants have just begun to look for a nearby site and when someone pressed for a definition of "nearby," Mel parried: "I don't quite know the boundaries of the Potomac."

* * *

Before the meeting broke up, as photographers' flash bulbs started popping all over the place, someone thought of phoning Branch Rickey and reported that Yale still is 1-2-3 on the Dodgers' list of training sites and that they'll likely stay in New Haven until the last week-end before the season opens.

* * *

Across the street at the Yankees' offices Ed Barrow, whose appearance gives you the exact meaning of "beetle-browed," was able to give a more advanced report on the training situation . . . He had spent the morning telephoning various places along the New Jersey coast and the Pine Belt and had arranged for Scout Paul Kirchell to inspect them today . . . "I've trained at Lakewood and Atlantic City and even at Paterson," he explained, "and I know the weather can be all right . . . But I'm not sure of it. That's why Joe McCarthy will have to come down from Buffalo before we make a final decision. If I was sure of the weather, I'd take the reponsibility myself, but in that case I'd prefer to train at Yankee Stadium."

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Himmler Pays Second Visit to Italy

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German short-wave station Radio Friesland recently confirmed earlier reports from Russian sources to the effect that Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler visited Italy professedly to advise Italian authorities on air raid precaution measures.

This has been Herr Himmler's second visit to Italy during the past two months. In fact, the Elite Guard leader had just returned from a seven-day visit to Premier Mussolini's domain when the United Nations unleashed their offensive in North Africa and the Royal Air Force began its "block buster" raids on North Italy's vital industrial and shipping centers.

Recent advices reaching the United States have hinted that, even before these events, Italy's internal situation had Herr Himmler considerably alarmed. The Gestapo chief's October inspection, therefore, resulted in the hasty dispatch of 2,000 German Secret Police agents to Italy, probably to Rome, Milan, Turin, Genoa and Naples, the cities Herr Himmler had visited.

It will be noted that with the exception of Rome these cities have since become the main targets of British and American air raids. It would appear that the Gestapo was prepared to cope with the effects of the storm that broke over the heads of the people of North and South Italy.

German Warning

Further evidence in this direction came from neutral sources in Berlin stating that the Germans were urging Mussolini to prepare Italy against a possible United Nations invasion.

Moreover, there were significant indications that the German Secret Police was trying to check anti-German elements in Southern Italy. Pressed by Gestapo Chief Josef Tueller in Sicily, the Italian Secret Police moved against an anti-German underground organization, the "lovers of Free Italy." Among those arrested was Lieutenant Colonel Granni, former military aide to Crown Prince Umberto. A number of Army officers, unconfirmed reports said, were executed in several South Italian towns.

Other sources asserted that Herr Himmler's visit had been connected with the building of an Italian SS. Such reports, however, may have been caused by the formation of a special "Battalion M" of the Fascist Militia after increasing signs of insubordination among the Blackshirts had led to the dissolution of two of the Militia's legions, the 31st and the 34th.

"Alliance-Administration"

Yet even though the Germans are apparently still clinging to their policy of "invisible occupation," the events of the past two months appear to indicate that this method is gradually being abandoned due to the seriousness of the military situation.

The Italians have the doubtful privilege of witnessing the transformation of their administration into the notorious alliance-administration. This expression was coined by the present "protector" of Denmark, Dr. Werner Best, in an article pulbished in the June issue of the German review Zeitschrift für Politik.

Obviously referring to Italy, Dr. Best explained that in a future Europe under German overlordship Italy would be allowed to govern itself but would have to follow the directions given by the representative of the German "master race" in the Italian Capital.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that such an administration already has been set up in all but name.

In his apparently daily conferences with German Ambassador von Mackensen, Mussolini is striving to adjust his country's administrative apparatus to the needs and demands of the Third Reich. To all appearances, German liaison officials are strongly entrenched in the German Office in the anterooms of the Premier's Palazzo Venezia, control center of Italian Fascism.

Nazi Control of Arms

In the field of military "cooperation" the German Military Attaché in Rome, Lieutenant General von Rintelen, reportedly is exercising more or less the functions of commander in chief of Italy's armed forces.

The same applies to naval operations. A German naval mission in Rome is supervising "training, matériel, submarines, air co-operation, coastal defense, sea communications and expeditionary forces."

As far as Herr Himmler's special field of internal security is concerned, the Gestapo is maintaining its iron grip on the Italian "inner front" from its two main offices in Rome and Tivoli, under the direction of SS-Brigadeführer Franz Tollman, Herr Hitler's special observer in the Italian Capital.

The Allied invasion of North Africa, however, has hastened the process of German infiltration into Fascist Italy.

Although the actual extent of present German military penetration is veiled by censorship, enough information has trickled out to permit an approximate appraisal.

Hint by Fascists

Fascist propaganda itself hinted at the extent of German control when Alessandro Pavolini, Italian Minister of Popular Culture, declared in a recent radiocast to the Italian people: "The Germans are and will be our allies to the end." Signor Pavolini added that the Axis would defeat United Nations plans aiming at isolation of Italy.

Military observers have recently estimated that more than 300,000 German soldiers, Elite Guards and policemen were stationed in Italy, in addition to over 90,000 Gestapo agents and "administrators." In all probability, their number has been considerably increased during the past three weeks.

Guns Toward Italians

The official German announcement that the Gestapo chief went to Italy to advise Fascist authorities on air raid precaution measures must be read in the light of such reports. In fact, some sources have pointed out that the German antiaircraft batteries recently arrived in Turin, Milan and numerous other Italian cities have been installed in such a way as to be turned against the local population at a moment's notice.

However, with the German High Command being vitally interested in reinforcing and holding the Axis bridgehead in Tunisia as long as possible, the chief purpose of Herr Himmler's "air raid precautions tour" seems to have been the supervision of German troop movements to and through Southern Italy. Such concern was justified in view of a number of railway accidents. The main line in Calabria reportedly has been sabotaged twice in recent weeks. A serious accident seems to have occurred between Naples and Taranto.

A few days later reports reaching the United States hinted that a full division of Herr Himmler's Elite Guards had been sent to Sicily.

Although it is extremely unlikely that Germany has ordered a complete evacuation of the island by the civilian population, it may be assumed that the Sicilian coastline, where thousands of workmen reportedly are building fortifications, has been evacuated and placed under German military control. The same seems to have happened on the strategically important island of Pantelleria, 60 miles east of Cape Bon in Tunisia.

Precautions on Adriatic

Very possibly, the Germans have established a special military zone in Sicily, Calabria, Apulia, Campania and Sardinia. In addition there have been reports to the effect that the Germans are feverishly building coastal fortifications in all Italian ports on the Adriatic.

Reports that the German High Command has assumed full control of Italian railroads and ports are probably true. The Italian railroads had been under German supervision for some time. Railway junctions and yards were taken over by the Germans long ago.

German military offices also had been set up in all Italian ports. The submarine base of La Spezia came under SS control as early as last summer after serious sabotage had threatened to disrupt important Axis naval operations. The air fleet Kesselring was said to have taken over practically all Italian airdromes south of Perugia.

Recent reports to the effect that the Germans have promised sufficient forces to Italy "in order to assure the defense of the most threatened centers" may convey a false impression of Germany's military moves in Italy. As a matter of fact, complete military occupation of the peninsula by German troops, in accordance with Herr Himmler's demands, may be in progress, especially in view of the recent appointment of SS General Zeitzler, a Himmler man, as Chief of the German General Staff.

Repatriated Italians Reach Port at Home

By the Associated Press

Rome, Jan. 7

The Italian liners Vulcania and Saturnia, carrying Italian civilians being repatriated from East Africa, have arrived at an Italian port, the Stefani news agency announced.

The repatriation of thousands of Italian noncombatants caught in Ethiopia, Somaliland and Eritrea when the British wrested those East African areas from Mussolini's forces, has been carried out by special British-Italian arrangement. It has been in progress for more than a year. The Italian liners made the long voyage around Africa and into the Mediterranean under the British Navy's safe conduct.

War-Victory Goals Outlined By Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

Europe and strike hard, that German air superiority has been lost forever and that "a tremendous, costly, long-enduring task in peace as well as in war is still ahead of us."

But his final word to Congress and the country was: "As we face that continuing task, we may know that the state of this nation is good—the heart of this nation is sound—the spirit of this nation is strong—the faith of this nation is eternal."

Mr. Roosevelt estimated the implacable defense of Stalingrad and the current Soviet offensives as the foremost United Nations achievements of the war in 1942. He construed the air and naval battle off Midway Island as the most important American victory in the Pacific area because it secured communication lines stretching thousands of miles in every direction.

The Commander in Chief explained that great rains and appalling mud and limited communications have combined to delay the final battles in Tunisia, but he was confident that "the last vestige of Axis power will be driven from the south shores of the Mediterranean" as soon as the final United Nations assault is made.

In light of the mounting criticisms from Chungking over the paucity of Lend-Lease aid, the President apparently went out of his way to give China assurances of common purpose and coming aid. He said that even today, as much Lend-Lease material is being flown to China as ever traversed the Burma Road and he declared that "we shall overcome all the formidable obstacles and get the battle equipment into China to shatter the power of our common enemy." He assured that "China will realize the security, the prosperity, and the dignity which Japan has so ruthlessly sought to destroy."

Mr. Roosevelt, still in his role as military interpreter, stated to Congress that the primary United States task in the Pacific has been day by day and week by week to destroy more Japanese war material than Japanese industry could replace. He said we were winning this war of attrition and that the period of defensive attrition would shortly be passed. "This year," he reported, "we intend to advance."

He cited the box score of air combat as two enemy planes shot down to every Allied plane in Africa and four to one in the Pacific.

He reported that approximately 1,500,000 United States soldiers, sailors, marines, and fliers are in service outside of Continental United States.

He contended that the arsenal of democracy is making good and mentioned that it produced 48,000 military planes in 1942—more than the combined Axis production—56,000 combat vehicles, such as tanks and self-propelled artillery, 670,000 machine guns, 21,000 antitank guns, and 181,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 10,225,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition.

As perhaps an earnest of his own intentions to co-operate with Congress—to seek to lead rather than to dominate—the President declared himself convinced that Americans are ready to "forgo their political and economic differences in time of crisis and work together toward a common goal."

"We Americans," he remarked significantly, "intend to do this great job together. In our common labors we must build and fortify the very foundation of national unity—confidence in one another."

While the main portions of his message were relatively noncontroversial, the President left no doubt that he intended to carry forward his plans for the postwar peace in the fields of both political and economic internationalism.

"Let us remember," he said on this point, "that economic safety for the America of the future is threatened unless a greater economic stability comes to the rest of the world. We cannot make America an island in either a military or an economic sense. Hitlerism, like any other form of crime or disease, can grow from the evil seeds of economic as well as military feudalism."

French Unity Strikes Snag On Method of Achievement

Continued from Page 1

which since has been published, in which he emphasized the importance of concluding an accord so as to forestall any disorders that might arise following the assassination of Admiral Darlan.

On Dec. 31, a reply was received from General Giraud indicating his readiness to negotiate a limited agreement aimed at obtaining unification of the French fighting forces in North Africa. It emphasized the strictly military nature of the present situation in North Africa and stressed the point that what mattered now was to constitute one great French Army to help clear the Axis from North Africa and eventually to aid in the liberation of France itself.

To this, General de Gaulle replied by publishing the text of his Christmas Day letter to General Giraud—incidentally, without indicating he received any reply. He then again sent a message to General Giraud proposing a meeting to discuss a broad agreement not limited to unification of the armed forces alone.

Giraud in West Africa

As far as is known, General Giraud has not yet replied to this second communication, presumably because he has been absent from Algiers. He is presently in French West Africa, where Governor General Pierre Boisson yesterday issued a statement urging co-operation with General de Gaulle's Fighting French forces.

Thus the position is that General Giraud, who constantly has made it plain he is a soldier and interested primarily if not solely in winning the war, would welcome collaboration with General de Gaulle along strictly military lines.

General de Gaulle, on the other hand, though equally desirous of achieving unity of the fighting French forces, continues to regard himself not only as the symbol of French resistance, but as spokesman to the world on behalf of the whole French nation.

This difference of approach to the problem at present stands in the way of further progress toward French unity. What is perhaps equally important is that it provides Axis propaganda with an apparent basis for claiming that Britain and the United States are at loggerheads over the French North African affair.

This material is being used to the utmost over the radio not only in Germany but in France and in North Africa. They build up and dramatize a picture in which President Roosevelt backs General Giraud and Prime Minister Winston Churchill supports General de Gaulle, with the result that there is said to be great conflict between the British and United States leaders.

Drawback to Campaign

Although the exaggerated character of this radio propaganda ought to be obvious, it is nevertheless appreciated here in both American and British circles that the continued inability to reach an agreement satisfactory all around might become a serious drawback to successfully carrying on the North African campaign and further United Nations strategy.

Accordingly, more and more attention is being given to proposals in certain French quarters here that the only way out of this Giraud-de Gaulle deadlock lies in escaping between the two horns of the dilemma by establishing some form of temporary administrative committee composed mainly of civilians.

Such a committee might then elect its own chairman, who might be either General Giraud or General de Gaulle, or some nonpolitical Frenchman such as Roger Cambon. General de Gaulle himself would continue as military leader with some title such as Minister of War, while General Giraud would be Generalissimo of the French forces in the field.

This is the bare outline of the type of plan being discussed here. Its essence is to revive the democratic and therefore essentially civilian idea of French democracy, thereby at the same time resolving the conflict between the two Generals, which now is having the unfortunate effect of putting Britain and the United States in seeming opposition.

Divine Guidance Asked in Prayers At First Session of New Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Chaplains of the House and Senate prayed yesterday for divine guidance along the road to victory in their opening prayers of the new session of Congress.

"Free struggling humanity from those evil doers whose breath is pestilence and who are blind and false to all honor," the Rev. Dr. James Shera Montgomery prayed in the House of Representatives.

"Enrich us with fortitude of soul out of which victory is born, pledging ourselves to justice and truth," he asked.

The Senate Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, asked:

"In all the deliberations begun this day keep our motives clean, our vision clear, our patriotism undefiled, our speech guarded, pledging ourselves to justice and truth."

C. I. O. Urges Social Security Plan to Cost $7,000,000,000 a Year

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (AP)—A greatly expanded federal social security program providing grants to families at the birth of children, hospital and medical care, and other added benefits was proposed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers today.

The Union, contemplating a program costing $7,000,000,000 a year, advocated its adoption as a "wartime measure" to give the people of the United States "a sense of future security which in turn will give content and meaning to the war objectives."

Present state laws relating to workmen's compensation, unemployment benefits, old age and other grants would be incorporated under the federal setup. All wage and salaried workers would be covered, with participation optional to farmers and "self-employers."

Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes announced the Union's proposal, which, in a listing of "fundamental points," called for:

Temporary and permanent disability benefits from illness or accident; "a lump sum paid upon the birth of a child"; funeral benefits; old-age benefits beginning at the minimum age of 60 years; benefits to a worker's widow.

Also, unemployment benefits for a minmum of 30 weeks in a year; hospital benefits or hospital care for the worker, his wife and dependents, and similar medical benefits.

Employers, employees and the Government would share in financing the program, Mr. Addes said.

Rayburn Gets a Hat To Keep Pride Under

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 7

Speaker Sam Rayburn went to the White House yesterday for "a conference," and found out that the President had arranged a surprise party for Mr. Rayburn's birthday.

After greeting him Mr. Roosevelt pressed a button. In rushed a crowd of Mr. Rayburn's Congressional friends.

"The President gave me this hat," Mr. Rayburn told reporters later, swinging a bandbox, "and recalled that President Theodore Roosevelt once said that when people come to Washington some grow and others swell. And the President gave me this hat to show that I haven't swelled. It's the same size I wore when I first came to Washington."

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127 State Street Phone 1199

MIDDLETOWN

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
243 Main Street (Blau Building)
Telephone 244 or 245

PELTON'S
Delicious Candies — Salted Nuts
Magazines — Newspapers — Stationery
Toiletries for Men and Women
TWO STORES
108 Main St. 186 East Main St.

Middletown Fish Company

Lobsters • Clams • Oysters
A. G. Whalen, Prop. One delivery daily
90 CENTER STREET Phone 1350

CAULKINS AND POST, Inc.
extend to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor APPRECIATION for their patronage in 1942.

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn
Women's & Children's Ready-to-Wear
Take advantage of our
JANUARY SALES
127 Main Street Ph. 1409

LeWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen GOWNS
2(Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery — Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

NORWALK

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. 80. NORWALK

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-8271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St
So Norwalk 14 So Main St

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel 3-3113

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS

DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

Brown Brothers Ideal
ONE PARK ROW Market
PHONE 4-1193

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertiser phone 4-3405 Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
BUY WAR BONDS and STAMPS

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

All prices reduced. Everything on sale.
The Redwood Furniture Co.
"The Honest Store"
324 East Main Street at Mill
PHONE 3-4138

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Now in Full Progress
GENUINE BARGAINS
Come and see what surprisingly good values you can get.

The Season's Greetings
W. E. PIERPONT
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
159 BANK STREET

See Our
JANUARY CORSET SPECIALS
Some marked as low as half price.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Sullivan's Boys' and Men's Wear
Waterbury and Torrington
FOR THE LITTLE BOYS
Sno Suits 8.95 and more with or without hoods
Shop
SEARS-Waterbury
It's the smart way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
65 GRAND STREET

New Year Greetings from
ALEXANDER'S
91 South Main Street

January Clearance Sale
at Discounts of 10% to 50%
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth Street

RESOLVE to let us do your laundry and dry cleaning during 1943.
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE SALE
Fall and Winter Shoes
$4.95
Values to $8.75
W. S. Griswold
21 Steuben Street Phone 4-6814

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

FURNITURE and RUGS
from "The House of Quality"
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2101

SPRING FLOWERS
IRIS, DAFFODILS, TULIPS
Danker
121 North Pearl St. Phone 3-4288

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane at James Street
We take this opportunity to express our appreciation for your loyal support during 1942.

Hongsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE
SALE OF WINTER FASHIONS
AT 25% TO 50% OFF

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

BALDWIN COMMUNITY LAUNDRY

20% Savings for Cash and Carry
56 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
Cor. Newton Ave. Tel. BALDWIN 6320

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

V...— SPA
52 MAIN STREET
Fine Restaurant
Home of LIBERTY ICE CREAM
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued from previous page)

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
COAL
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal
"Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time"
345-357 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

In Our 55th Year
"Largest Home Furnishings Store Between New York City and Cleveland"
THE FAIR STORE
WHITE SALES
McLean's January White Sales start Thursday, January 7th, in both McLean's Endicott and McLean's in Binghamton. Save money on merchandise good enough to be guaranteed by McLean's.
McLEAN'S

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
82 Court St.

BRONXVILLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0360—2-3628

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

BUFFALO
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H.K." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware
PHONE LIN. 5410

Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft, "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best.
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Bates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

Alice Hooker's Studio
INTERIOR DECORATION
30 Arlington Place, Garfield 3667
Unusual Wallpapers, Draperies, Furniture, Furniture Fabrics, Slip Covers, Rugs
A GENUINE INTEREST GIVEN TO YOUR DECORATIVE PROBLEMS
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3904-3905 Residence: HU. 6106

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut. $13.20
Plus Tax
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in
FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones
WA 3545 WA 4600

CORTLAND
For your friendly patronage we are truly grateful. We extend greetings and hearty good wishes for a
HAPPY NEW YEAR
L. C. Tyler Cleaning Co.
CORTLAND, N. Y.

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
The Quality Grocer
Fruits and Vegetables
224-04 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-1571

FAR ROCKAWAY
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone. Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOFSTORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

FOREST HILLS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone. Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leslie's
CLEARANCE SALE
Dresses Coats Suits
Cor. Continental and Austin

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
BO. 8-6662
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
RUBINSTEIN COSMETICS
MENNEN PRODUCTS
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

FREEPORT
BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
We Feature for 1943
DIARIES
Calendar Pads and Stands
Appointment Books
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

FREEPORT
(Continued)

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
Other Items 50c
31 W. Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 5875

GLOVERSVILLE
Sears
Where whole families enjoy shopping together
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 Cavadetta Street

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK
GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy
attractively boxed
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M. Hours: 6 to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

-ON- LONG ISLAND
It's **ALBERT'S** *FOR Quality Furniture*
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

H. BLUMBERG & SONS, Inc.
HOUSEWARES
HEATING SUPPLIES
INSULATION
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Annual Sale
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
Reduction Up to 50%
Marthé-Robet
251 Fulton Avenue

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

HEMPSTEAD
January Clearance
Dress Values to 16.98
Now 5.98 to 12.98
Entire Millinery Stock
Values to 5.98
Choice 1.49 to 3.98
Fann's
255 FULTON AVENUE

HOLLIS
A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

JACKSON HEIGHTS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

CARROLL DRUG COMPANY
Your Family Drug Store
FOUNTAIN—LUNCHEONETTE
Headquarters
For Baby and Animal Needs
WE DELIVER
8301 37th Avenue HA. 9-6220

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Permanent Wave Experts
Truly moderate prices.
ALFRED & CHARLES
89-58 165th Street REpublic 9-0500

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 12 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
Founded 1870
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN
JANUARY SALES
7th to 16th
Bigelow's
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

JANUARY SALE of SALES
Now in Progress
NELSON'S
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops

KENMORE
We invite you to visit hte
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Kenmore Boot Shop
Shoes That Combine Comfort With Style
2870 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2064

LARCHMONT
1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled
G·W·MERRELL
Cordially thanks friends and readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their continued patronage during the past 8 years, and wishes them a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.
1921 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK
Greeting for a Victorious 1943
Repair **RADIO** *Service*
M. W. OBERMILLER
Lynbrook 8890 230 Union Ave.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coal Fuel
Coke White-Red Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

For Better Cleaning
Call Lynbrook 1414
20% discount for cash and carry
Merrick Rd. Cleaners & Dyers Co.
547 Merrick Road, Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

MAMARONECK
"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON
SPENCER SERVICE
A NON-ELASTIC GARMENT
Individually designed, perfectly measured and fitted will give you correct support and comfort. And is guaranteed to hold the shape even after long continuous wear.
MRS. ELIZABETH A. HACKER
1 Kingsbridge Plaza MO 8-0594

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

NEWBURGH
"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-4453. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. ex. Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

Gift Suggestions
Hose—Gloves—Lingerie
Sweaters—Skirts—Blouses
Robes—Gifts 59c to 15.00
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main St. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

Marie Stone
Latest Fall Fashions
—SPORTSWEAR—
EVENING and AFTERNOON DRESSES
611 Main Street

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein Block Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle
(Free parking opp.)

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884, FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

Borrow Privately at Low Bank Rates Here At
The NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
Established 1888

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
388 North Avenue

NEW YORK CITY
Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Manhattan
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Eva's Gown Shop
345 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 8th and 9th
Circle 5-7476 Hours 10-10

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR
WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PATCHOGUE
SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM
GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Corsages, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 9-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE
Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

At Luckey's
All the new
Sheets and Pillow Cases
you need are right here in our Annual
JANUARY WHITE SALE
Luckey, Platt & Co.

Mid-Winter Sale
A semi-annual clearance offering worthwhile savings on men's and boys' apparel.
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S&W
Self Service
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
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Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
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Crossword Quiz Answers

G	O	L	F		G	E	P	P	E	T	T	O
O		E	S		M	O	O	R	E			R
U	N	D	I	N	E		D	O	G		F	A
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T		F	A	I	T	H		L		C	A	P
W	O	O	D		S	A	C	A	E		W	E
A	R	E		S		D		B	A	G		R
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N		M	A	N	E	T		N		I		A
S	V	E	N	G	A	L	I		A	P	O	D

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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A complete Department Store in your home town.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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For Men ..... $7.50 and up
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Clothiers and Furnishers
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and Dobbs Hats

Barneys
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RENT INSURANCE
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RED & WHITE
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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
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THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-509 N. Salina St.-
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Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—
Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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CLEARANCE SALE
Special two-day selling of all odd lots, broken ranges, and final mark-downs from our busiest-ever season.
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Our 17th Annual Sale
DRESSES, SUITS,
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STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

January Clearance Sale!
Coats, Dresses, Suits, Sportswear, Hats, Evening Gowns and Wraps, Lingerie, at Drastic Reductions
ORAM-KIRCHE Stylists
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Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W P 3308
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✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

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PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Coal, Fuel Oil
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49 MAIN STREET
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JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Tremendous Reductions
Many Items Below Cost
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

ANNUAL JANUARY
10% SALE AT
WALTERMAN'S
For Girls Through Teen Age
For Boys Through College
459 SOUTH BROADWAY

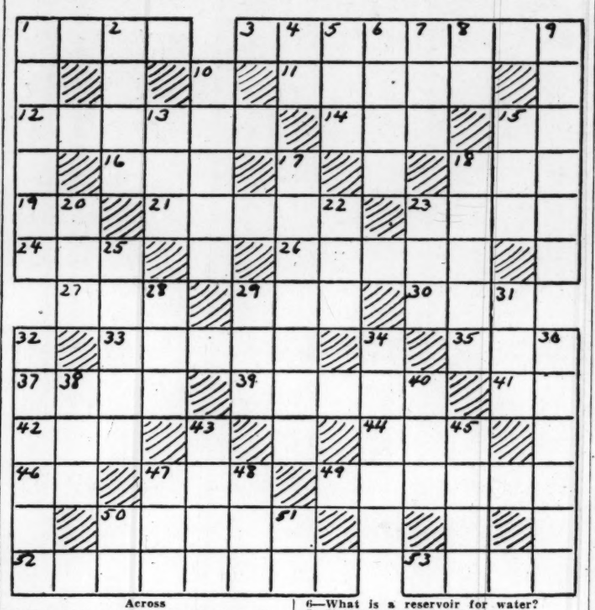
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Plus fours are worn in what sport?
3—Who is the old woodcarver in "Pinocchio"?
11—Who wrote of the Fudge family?
12—What water nymph is heroine of a tale by Fouque?
14—What is an owlchah?
15—Musical note.
16—What was first name of Gray, American botanist?
18—Adult male.
19—Concerning.
21—What is the part of sole of a shoe that touches the ground?
23—What is one of two organs of breathing?
24—Acted.
26—What is first name of author of "Night in Bombay"?
27—What is a cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple?
29—What adjective suffix is added especially to proper names?
30—What is a depression or hollow among hills?
33—What is first name of Miss Gartney, heroine of tale by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney?
35—A biggonet is a cap, urn, or cot—which?
37—What substance might be burnettized to prevent decay?
39—What ancient people invaded India in 2nd century B. C.?
41—You and I.
42—Exist.
44—What is a container made of flexible paper or fabric?
46—What suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
47—What is a diminutive of Philip?
49—Who was author of the comedy "Dear Brutus"?
50—What French painter was founder of Impressionism?
52—Who is one of chief characters in "Trilby"?
53—Animal without feet is what?

Down

1—Who composed opera "Philemon et Baucis"?
2—Who was wooed by Jupiter in the form of a swan?
4—What is unit of measure used by printers?
5—What is a dry seed vessel?
6—What is a reservoir for water?
7—Unit of energy is what?
8—What is symbol for tellurium?
9—If you ate a mandarin, it would be what?
10—What is a nonsense creature invented by Lewis Carroll?
13—What suffix denotes "one who does"?
15—What instrument is used for producing artificial currents of air?
17—What knight of Round Table is subject of a painting by George Frederick Watts?
18—The soul of what "slumbers in the shell till waked and kindled by the master's spell"?
20—What is winglike extension from body of a fish?
22—What Russian river is the Tanais of the ancients?
23—Cover.
25—Who was author of "Captain Singleton"?
28—Writing tablet is what?
29—Possessive pronoun.
31—Would a tuco tuco have paws or fins (sing.)?
32—Who was author of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" (poss.)?
34—Who was Jacob's father-in-law?
36—Who is the Black Knight in Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette"?
38—The grampus is also called what?
40—Organ of hearing.
43—You would expect Emilio de Gogorza to do what?
45—What is name of raven in "Barnaby Rudge"?
47—Who was an Arcadian woodland spirit?
48—What is small object used in the shell game?
50—Myself.
51—What is symbol for thallium?

Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Date of issuance of the new U. S. two-cent postage stamp, Jan. 14, was chosen by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to coincide with the opening of "United Nations Week," sponsored by the motion picture industry.

This stamp, honoring the United Nations, gave collectors of United States stamps their first "conversation piece" in many months.

The Postmaster General also announced the issuance of a one-cent "For Freedom" postage stamp to replace the present penny defense stamp. This latest issue will be placed on sale Feb. 12.

Both of the above mentioned issues will have first-day sales at the Washington Post Office and Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department. Sale throughout the country will begin shortly after the release dates.

* * *

Great Britain has issued a new 10-shilling stamp in violet-blue. . . . Several new values have appeared in occupied France, bearing the portrait of Marshal Pétain. These include 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70 francs, the latter in both blue and orange: 80 f in both brown and green, 1 f; 1.20 in both red brown and plain brown; 1.50 in the same two colors as well as rose; 2 f in green, 2.40 in red, 2.50 in blue, 4 f in blue, 4.50 in green, 5 f in blue, and 50 f in black. These stamps are not being imported. . . . Argentina has issued a new 5-cent stamp in light blue. It commemorates the centenary of Jose C. Paz, Argentine patriot. . . . Free Norway stamps have turned up in the mails, but few dealers have been able to capture any copies. The stamps are issued in Britain by the Norwegian government-in-exile, and are for use on Norwegian merchant and naval ships.

* * *

Information has been received that Germany has been overprinting the stamps of occupied countries to the east, particularly Latvia and Russia. The overprints are numerous and include the following:

City of Ponewesch, five values overprinted "Lituva" (Latvia) and the date, June 27, 1941; 21 values for the city of Raseinaiac, dated June 23, 1941; four values for the city of Majakovski; two values for the city of Rokiskis, with the date, June 27, 1941; 10 values from two kopeks to one ruble for the city of Schanlen overprint including "Inesprinklansoma, Letuva, June 23, 1941"; city of Telsche, overprinted "Laisvi," and underneath, "Teilschai"; city of Ukmerge, overprints of values in large numerals including 8, 10, 20 and 40; city of Vilinus, overprints of 8, 10, 25 and 40.

STAMPS
FREE—THE STAMP FINDER! Send today for big new edition, fully illustrated, enabling you instantly to identify all difficult stamps! Also fine packet fascinating stamps from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Monaco, Patiala, Cyprus, etc., including Maps, Ships, Animals and strange scenes. All free to approval applicants enclosing 3c postage. GARCELON STAMP COMPANY, Box 902, CALAIS, MAINE.

Daily Quotation

THE ornaments of a house are the friends that frequent it.—EMERSON

In Lighter Vein

Deduction

"No details were issued from the White House, but the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt was met by her husband at an airport plainly indicates that she made the return journey by plane."—Scottish Paper.

Child's-play, my dear Watson.—Punch.

Good Croquet

The expert golfer was handicapped by the actions of a very slow player in front. The latter possessed a perfect pair of bow legs.

All through the afternoon the first player found himself hindered at every hole. He managed to control his temper, however, though with difficulty.

Finally, his patience exhausted, he drove clean through the player in front, and his ball passed through the widely spread legs.

"Do you call that golf?" stormed the slow player.

"No," answered the other, "but pretty hot croquet, what?"—Exchange.

American Leathernecks

American Marines are used to beating the Japs. Leathernecks stationed in Shanghai trimmed Tokyo baseball teams regularly for years.

In 1920 the entire aviation group of the U. S. Marines consisted of 42 pilots.

The U. S. Marine Corps is training glider pilots and glider-borne troops.

Dive-bombing experiments were conducted by Marine Corps fliers as early as 1920.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Newspapers Can Be Sent by Radio?

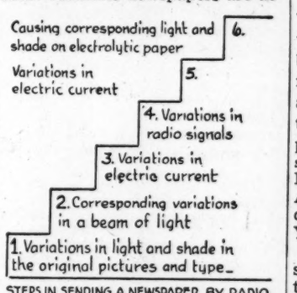
Many newspapers today carry "wire photo" pictures, which have been sent to the paper over wires from distant points. The process of sending newspapers by radio does not differ greatly from the wire photo method except that the impulses are sent by radio waves rather than as pulsations in a current in an electric circuit.

The process, called radio facsimile, involves (at the transmission end) the changing of the varying tones of white, gray, and black into corresponding radio signals; broadcasting these signals; and (at the receiving end) changing the signals back into a facsimile or reproduction of the original pictures, printing, etc.

In one type of radio facsimile receiver, a stylus is driven back and forth across a continuous roll of special dry-electrolytic paper. This paper is affected by electric current, turning dark in proportion to the amount of current passed through it.

A current, whose variations correspond to the variations in light and shade of the original copy, is sent through the moving stylus and in this manner the light and shade of the pictures and printed matter of a newspaper may be reproduced by radio.

It should be pointed out that radio facsimile newspapers are actual reproductions of news pages, complete with headlines, captions, illustrations and all.


Causing corresponding light and shade on electrolytic paper
6.
Variations in electric current
5.
4. Variations in radio signals
3. Variations in electric current
2. Corresponding variations in a beam of light
1. Variations in light and shade in the original pictures and type

STEPS IN SENDING A NEWSPAPER BY RADIO

Radio facsimile has various practical uses. Weather maps, prepared by shore meteorologists, may be radioed to ships at sea; fingerprints and other data may be flashed through space between distant police departments; and it is possible for a bank check, signed in London, to be radioed across the Atlantic and be honored, as reproduced by radio facsimile, in New York.

As a newspaper, a radio facsimile set in the home could be tuned in (perhaps automatically) when music and speech broadcasts leave the air at night, and the radio would print your morning paper for you while you sleep.

—W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Why don't you kids try doing your own homework for a change?"

A Verse for Today . . .

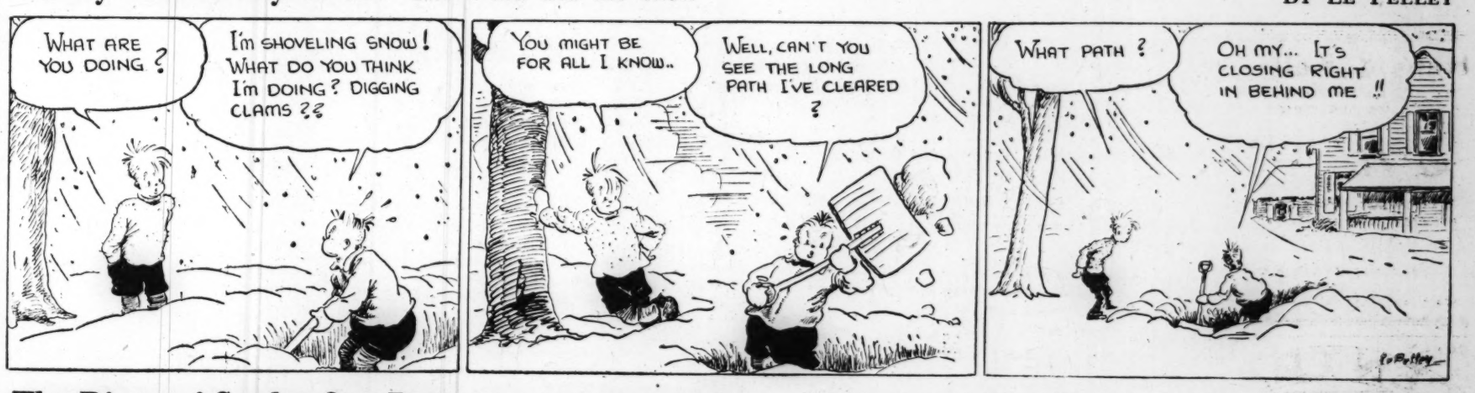
Whatsoever is commanded by the God of heaven, let it be diligently done.—EZRA 7:23

NEWS ITEM— COLUMBIA, MO:- *Sailors marching on streets here after dark will carry tail lights.*

WHY TWO LIGHTS, TINY ?
SAFETY FIRST, PAUL
YOU OUGHT TO HAVE A HEAD LIGHT TOO
YEAH!- AND A BUMPER
HEY, BUD, YOUR TAIL LIGHT'S OUT
WATCH OUT! IT MIGHT BE AN AUTOMOBILE
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Wind and the Snow*

By Le Pelley


WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?
I'm SHOVELING SNOW! WHAT DO YOU THINK I'm DOING? DIGGING CLAMS ??
YOU MIGHT BE FOR ALL I KNOW..
WELL, CAN'T YOU SEE THE LONG PATH I'VE CLEARED ?
WHAT PATH ?
OH MY... IT'S CLOSING RIGHT IN BEHIND ME !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes Sir-e-e! I Knew It!*

By Rodgers

This afternoon the Boss persuaded me to hop on the sled and coast down the hill with him -
"If we get going too fast to suit you, just close your eyes and you'll be down before you know it," said he -
Huh! I closed my eyes all right!
But I knew it when we got down!
THUD!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda Changes the Map*

By The Hagers

"Where is this island? Tell me why We must retake it, Bill," said I.

"Now with my knife and fork, I'll show The western coast of Mexico.

This island lies just off the coast. We'll mark it with this plate of toast."

Matilda laughed. "I'll take it, please. And, with the island, pass the cheese."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Forthright Oil Action

Now that the fact of oil shortage is becoming more vigorously impressed on both public and official thought, we can expect forthright action to correct the situation. A start is seen in the ban on pleasure driving, in the curtailments of non-residential oil users, and in the co-operation by the Navy in releasing supplies of heavy bunker oil.

The oil situation has long required more action and less talk. It has also required a more realistic approach on the part of both civilian and military authorities. The East must have certain minimum petroleum supplies if its war industries are to continue, and if its war workers are to get to their jobs, to say nothing of general morale and of elementary physical needs in the Nation's most densely populated areas. All needs can be taken care of, but they require a maximum of coordinated, sensible planning and a minimum of last-minute expediencies and shouting.

The curtailment on oil allotments will unquestionably affect amusement and business centers unable to burn other fuel. The ban on pleasure driving will probably close many enterprises, ranging from hot-dog stands to full-scale mercantile establishments, that have sprung up along the highways. Gasoline restrictions have already sharply affected businesses poorly located in relation to public transportation, and will now even more acutely shorten queues at the box-offices.

Since these are casualties of war, almost as much so as if they had been bombed, the question arises as to what must be done either to ease hardship cases now or to provide postwar rehabilitation.

Fringes of Sedition

It is good news that the Department of Justice expects to proceed directly to trial of the thirty-three persons just indicted for sedition by a District of Columbia grand jury. Indictments against twenty-eight of these same defendants last summer evoked charges by isolationist members of Congress that the Government was engaged in a "witch hunt." Counter-charges said that these Congressmen were giving aid and comfort to those now alleged to have been engaged in a conspiracy to undermine the loyalty of the armed forces.

A court test should clear the air. It must be remembered that an indictment is not a conviction. Moreover, there is a legitimate sphere of political controversy which must be zealously guarded if civil liberties are to be maintained. Two years ago many Americans, concerned only to keep their country out of war, were innocently saying things which today would weaken morale. Others who said the same things were anything but innocent; some of them, like George Sylvester Viereck and Laura Ingalls, have been proved Nazi agents.

The trial should settle whether those now indicted were merely extreme in their isolationism or were consciously weakening American resistance to Axis attacks. Where those attacks were not physical and were made before Pearl Harbor, sedition may be difficult to prove. But some of the activities described in evidence now disclosed were clearly injurious to America if not technically seditious, and some of them were carried on even after the United States formally entered the war.

Such a statement as "The Government of the United States is controlled by Jews and Negroes, who plan to make Aryan Christians their slaves," might have been called mere political criticism before Pearl Harbor but if made since then might be adjudged seditious. Certainly the morale of the armed forces would hardly be improved by circulating among them the assertion that "The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was delibrately instigated by the Government of the United States."

A trial should determine whether the Bundists, Silver Shirts, and members of other anti-Jewish, pro-Fascist groups —many will wonder how this dragnet of indictments missed the leader of the Coughlinites — were innocently circulating Axis propaganda or were guilty of sedition. It will not determine how much damage they have done by inciting race hatred and suspicion of public officials and allied peoples. Even should actual sedition not be proved, the type of poison-purveying many of these defendants indulged in should get no further help from honest isolationists or defenders of civil liberties.

It is distressing to see the Winrods, Pelleys, Dillings and Deatherages, able to use the names of men like Senators Taft and Wheeler. It was bad enough when Axis propaganda was circulated under the frank of Congressmen. Some of that could be explained as mistaken isolationism. But continued support of Fascist-minded, Jew-baiting, suspicion-sowing, hate-inciting propagandists will be harder to justify.

Undoing Nazi Evil

The United Nations warning that transfers of property in occupied countries will be subject to scrutiny after the war, and may be voided even though apparently legal and voluntary, should assure people in these countries that Nazi methods of looting Europe are not unknown to the American, British and other powerful Governments now waging war against Fascism.

These governments know, too, that in many cases this looting is carried on through highly complex methods. Not all of it is so simple as the sending of German tourists into France to purchase consumer goods with artificially valued currency. In some of the small States, Nazi manipulators of finance, backed by Nazi force, have been busy making over the banking structures. They have been tying the currency systems to the German economy in such a way as to insure chaos when the Nazis are forced to depart.

It will often be nearly impossible to judge claims to property in these countries, though much documentary proof of prewar ownership exists in government offices, banking houses, legal firms, throughout the United Nations. But the policy of not recognizing doubtful claims at least promises a serious effort to distinguish between dispossessed patriots and fattened Quislings.

Beyond the aim of achieving as much justice as will be possible in the future, the warning should have some important immediate effects. In one form or another this warning will be transmitted to the peoples of the occupied countries. Where they do not get the official version of it, they will hear rumors possibly even more spectacular. New and widespread doubts about the future validity of any deals made while the Nazis are in occupation will arise, for all such transactions will be open to question. The result may well be a clogging of economic processes in Europe which cannot but affect the Nazi war effort, and certainly will make ever more difficult the Nazi administration of the Continent.

A. Lawrence Lowell

It has been a pleasant legend in Boston for years that when somebody spoke of "The President," it was the head of Harvard and not of the United States to whom he referred. It was because of the pervading influence of such men as A. Lawrence Lowell that the essential grain of fact was given this bit of Boston lore.

In the modern history of Harvard it can be said that Charles W. Eliot gathered the great professors who added such luster to a school that had been for some years in decline, and it was Mr. Lowell who gave this dynamic, liberal teaching staff the setting and stability it deserved by raising its endowment from $22,000,000 to above $122,000,000, making it far and away America's richest school.

There is inspiration and encouragement for those who would dream vast dreams, and plan grand achievements in the familiar story of how Mr. Lowell came to build those charming Georgian houses along the Charles River.

He had long desired to break up the big (8,000 in his day) student body into smaller groups so that individuals might be more easily guided. The English house plan appealed to him, and not daunted by the fact millions of dollars would be required, as well as a considerable bit of altering to the Cambridge skyline, he drew up plans.

One day, apparently completely by coincidence, Edward Harkness, Standard Oil millionaire, walked in, wanted to know whether President Lowell had ever thought of the house plan! A check for the necessary amount was immediately forthcoming.

President Lowell, a student of government, was active in organizations and movements that labored for improved government in Boston and throughout the Nation. He saw more clearly than many of his generation the interdependence of the Nations, and his debate with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge over the League of Nations will be recalled as among the more dramatic of his many efforts to mold a better world.

He came from Marlborough Street and the family which according to the couplet speaks only to Cabots. He was a true representative of all that was best in the Boston culture of his day.

"Victory Congress"

Americans of all parties will hope that the convening session of their National Legislature will fulfill the name applied to it by both Speaker Rayburn and Minority Leader Martin—the "Victory Congress." It's a fine name. How much it means will depend on how well Congress follows through, particularly how it interprets its new assertion of "independence."

Independence expressed in more positive leadership and more courageous resistance to undue pressures either from the Executive or from special-interest groups will be welcome. Indeed, blocking the blocs can greatly help to win the war.

An early test faces Congress on the question of inflation. Not only is the extremely powerful farm bloc pressing for a re-definition of parity, but labor is pushing for higher wages and many producing groups are putting political levers under prices. Congress will have to be much more firm in applying rationing and taxes to control inflation, for so far Congress has been the center of resistance to effective controls. There is need for exposing and destroying "bureaucratic tyranny," but when that phrase is used to throw out or thwart administrators like Leon Henderson who are courageously fighting inflation, then it becomes a false front for Congressional toadying to pressure blocs.

Another early test of independence will come when Congress takes up the renewal of authority to the President to carry on with Lend-Lease and the Reciprocal Trade Agreements. Some closer scrutiny by Congress is desirable. But if independence is taken to mean that the Legislature will refuse authority to the Executive and seek itself to administer these instruments of international co-operation — and there are members who would try it— then Congress will run grave risks not only of hampering the war but of wrecking the peace.

Independence must be something much bigger than mere obstructionism if "Victory Congress" is to be more than a name.

The Bookshelf

A Reporter Tells His Own Story

If Woodrow Wilson had listened to Herbert Hoover on that May morning in 1918 in Paris, when Mr. Hoover, urged by General Smuts, spoke in behalf of an eleventh-hour revision of the Treaty of Versailles, it might have made some difference in the fate of the world, Will Irwin implies in THE MAKING OF A REPORTER (New York: Putnams. $3.75).

Possibly so, but there were a great many "ifs" bound up in the history of that treaty and of the League of Nations. Mr. Irwin may lay too much stress on Wilsonian idiosyncrasies or supposed flaws of character, but he pays tribute to the Wilson ideal by saying that "if civilization survives the assault of 1939, it cannot rebuild itself except upon the foundation which he (Wilson) laid."

But it is not in the discussion of momentous events that the charm of this newspaperman's story lies. He would not be the good reporter that he still is if he could not tell a tale engagingly. And he unfolds scores of them, many never before on paper.

There is the incident of the abject terror momentarily exhibited by McKinley when a camera fell with a crash from a roof a few feet away at the launching of the battleship Ohio in San Francisco in the summer of 1901. The President's fearful state of thought may throw great light, for many, upon what occurred three months later in Buffalo—the assassination at the hands of Czolgosz. There are intimate views of "Teddy," of Bryan, of Jack London.

Will Irwin's experiences are as varied as only an all-around reporter's can be. From San Francisco he went to the old New York Sun in the days when it was "the newspaperman's newspaper." He quotes Chester Lord, managing editor of the Sun, as saying: "We don't believe in putting too many men on any story. It only causes confusion." One man wrote the story of the General Slocum disaster for the Sun, but all news sources were adequately covered. Doubtless the Sun system lends unity and individuality to any story. City desks inclined to "over-cover" might with profit reconsider the Sun rule.

Many who recall the era of the muckrakers will remember Will Irwin's exposé of the spiritualistic frauds, of political evils in a dozen cities, and of the vicious appeal of manufacturers of bad gin to the lowest element among the Negroes of the South. War or no war, Mr. Irwin believes, the cool, farseeing program of the Anti-Saloon League and the crude tactics of the liquor interests made prohibition inevitable.

World War One experiences make up half the book--and if everyone mentioned could buy a copy, it would be a best seller. Interesting were Mr. Irwin's contacts in Italy with a powerful element which embraced Fascism —a system which the author in part foresaw. Perhaps his most telling commentary on the failure of the Weimar Republic—he lived in Germany at the time—is contained in the remark of a hotel proprietor at Cologne who, after indorsing the Republic, added: "But why don't those people in Berlin tell us what to do?"

One is tempted to ask now whether democracy, if imposed after this war on those untrained in democratic methods, should not have the benefit of guiding hands from without until a new generation arises.

M. W. B.

News Item—Women Flocking to Defense Jobs

I DON'T WANT TO SEEM UNPATRIOTIC, BUT I HOPE THE PRESIDENT- OR SOMEBODY- GIVES A LITTLE THOUGHT TO THE "WOMANPOWER PROBLEM," TOO.

"Fighting for Fair Play"

(From Ensign Bill Price, now flying in Alaska)

Dear Mother and Dad:

Some weeks ago you asked me what I felt about Christmas and how the rest of us out here feel about it. That's a tough assignment in a way, because the men I know don't talk much about that sort of thing. To some of us Christmas may mean just being home, getting presents and giving them, a Christmas tree, a big dinner, being with families and the friends that we haven't seen in what seems like a very long time.

That's all the very day itself may mean, but for us Christmas doesn't start and stop with Dec. 25 any more than for you. . . .

I don't mean that when all of us think of Christmas the salvation of the world comes into our minds; it doesn't. But in the hearts of the men I know there has been fused an international adaptation of the American spirit of fair play, of giving the other fellow and the underdog an even break—not in war, but in peace. We may err in not recognizing this as Christmas spirit, but that's what the coming of the Christ really means to us, because, uninhibited by the hates of the Old World, that's what we're fighting for—international fair play when the war is over.

We don't look at things much differently than you do back home. We may perhaps see more clearly the beauty of living, and we may even sense more thoroughly the purpose of life because there is no hate in us. That's why any attempt to create a war appeal on the basis of hate and retribution rather than fair play strikes us as synthetic and as un-American as it is un-Christlike. It just doesn't fit.

And that means that all of us do want to tell you something; for if we're preparing to win this war, you back there should be preparing to win the peace, and that's very important to us, for without it we'd be fighting with empty hearts. You see, the sudden clatter of an antiaircraft battery may bring quick death to us, but that's all right if it doesn't also bring a lifetime of bitterness to you. Above all else, if we do pray, that's what we pray will not happen, for there is no fair play with bitterness. The paradox of this war, I suppose, is that by dying we may destroy the very thing we have died for—good will towards men.

There have been lots of times in my life when I've had to learn the hard way; I think you'll attest to that. Well, the world is learning the true meaning of Christmas the hard way, but in the process of learning it the hard way let us not thereby lose it.

So there is a message from us to you—and it is the abiding hope that you, and by "you" I mean the whole nation, and especially the men you send to make the peace —keep faith with us, that you recognize, as Jesus did, the dignity and equality of all men implied in "the sons of God"; men of all nations and races, whether they're now on our side or on the other, equal and deserving in the sight of God, "joint heirs with Christ." And if you do, you've made the fight worth fighting, and there's nothing more we could possibly ask for Christmas.

BILL

(From Lieut. John Steven, Army flier)

Dear Mother and Dad:

Now I've seen everything. A dream come true at last. I recall back about a year ago wishing I could fly one of these fast pursuit ships and envied the boys that could fly them. Friday this dream was realized. With fluttery heart, and a strange sensation in my middle, I walked out to my ship, a P39L, a sleek, powerful machine, its nose pointed slightly upward. Its tricycle gear gave it the attitude of a pointer feeling for the scent and straining at his master's leash. I climbed in, buckled on my 'chute, tightened my shoulder straps and safety belt, adjusted my throat mike.

Up to the cockpit the captain vaulted, spoke a few words of encouragement, briefly went over my procedures, and with a slight smile turned and cleared away from the ship. I started the engine, and marveled at the tremendous power I had unleashed. She sat there quivering, expectant, waiting for the throttle touch that would send her scooting down the runway.

Here it was—the moment I had dreamed of—but I wasn't thinking about that at the time. Racing through my mind were the instructions I had memorized. Please, dear memory, don't fail me now! I poured the throttle on cautiously, almost timidly, then, becoming braver, I quickened my thrust. The motor bellowed, the gear box in the nose whined, the bullet-shaped power house streaked down the runway. What power! My, what speed! Right rudder to correct for torque, 40 inches of mercury. Let's see, 100 miles an hour, ease back—that's right—off we go, smooth.

The engine thunders her confident sound. Let's see, check on the instruments. Adjust throttle and RPM for climbing operation. Flip the landing gear up. Clear yourself for other aircraft, and begin a gentle climbing turn to the left. What sensitiveness! Gosh, she responds quickly! Climbing 2,000 feet per minute at 150 mph. There's Mt. Rainier on my left, Seattle on my right, and the field nearly 2,000 feet below me.

After an hour of gentle turns and "feeling" out maneuvers, I turn downward and homeward. I call the tower, receive my landing instructions, entered the pattern, try to maintain my altitude, lower my wheels, and come in for a landing. Last turn 150 mph. Now lower flaps, glide 120 mph. Cut throttle, now start breaking glide; easy does it; oops! a little high, but not too bad for the first time. Now taxi down and then back to the line.

I taxied up, cut the throttle, and as the crew chief hopped up on the wing I just sat there with a dumb look on my face, and thought: I have really done it! I had just finished flying one of the United States Army Air Corps' best airplanes.

Dad and Mother, that's a real airplane, and I am proud I can handle it. The ship and I are going to become very well acquainted with one another in the next few months. A lot of work remains, but I shall keep pitching. All I could say when I finished that first ride was "That's a lot of airplane."

JOHN

The Wide Horizon

Japan Stretched Thin

By Randall Gould

Where are the Japanese? From what point may we expect their fighting force to strike next? For some time they have been relatively dormant, militarily. We know they are in action on Guadalcanal; there are intermittent reports of heavy concentrations in Burma, French Indo-China and Manchuria, but the evidence is conflicting as to where they are assembled in force (if anywhere) and what may be anticipated from them. Doubtless the United Nations commanders on the spot have better answers on a basis of first-hand information known to them alone than are available to the general public.

What seems beyond question is that the Japanese are spread out thin. Even if they secretly assemble large forces, as they certainly have done from time to time in Manchuria and as they are recently reported to have done in Burma, they dare not relax entirely their hold on any part of their overextended conquests. In one vital particular they have failed, apparently to their own great surprise. They have not been able to resort in any appreciable degree to tactics of native self-policing and self-government.

In Manchuria the Japanese for years ran a training-school, both for the army and for civilian administrators. This period terminated with the start of large-scale hostilities against China in mid-1937, but it turned out that even well-subdued Manchuria could not be left to its own devices—any more than Korea or Formosa. This for a time fitted well enough into the Japanese military program because it was thought that an attack might be launched against Soviet Russia—particularly after war began between Russia and Germany. But Russia proved almost as big a surprise in Japanese calculations as in German—not quite so much, perhaps, for the Japanese had already had lessons in Russian toughness.

Despite repeated rumors of large Japanese troop concentrations near the Siberian border from last spring onward, there has probably never been any actual likelihood that Japan contemplated an early attack for the simple reason that what was desired was a "pushover." Nevertheless there have been at times as much as half a million Japanese troops in Manchuria, and at present there are probably a couple of hundred thousand or more, not because Japan was expecting to attack but because Japan has never felt sure that Russia would not join forces (air forces at least) with the United States and allow use of Vladivostok as a bomber base.

A late December dispatch telling of the execution by the Japanese of a "large number" of Chinese "puppet" troops in North China because of traffic with the guerrilla forces is eloquent testimony as to the necessity for closely garrisoning even the areas most recently won. Still more direct evidence has recently come from the Philippines, Timor and many other theoretically Japanese-occupied territories. The moment Japan tries to draw out any of her armed forces, there are uprisings of the population.

All this adds up to a picture of Japan's armed forces spread over thousands upon thousands of square miles, while her transport and supply service has been similarly diffused. It is true that there are constant tales of minor offensives here and there—eastern Kwangtung in South China is one of the most recent, with 6,000 Japanese soldiers reported landing. But none of these instances, even Guadalcanal, seems to show that Japan is capable of concentrating decisive power anywhere. This may change, and in fact it is surprising that it has not changed, if Japan's leaders retain their gambling spirit; but there are powerful arguments against such efforts at concentration because obviously any such move at one point entails a dangerous weakening elsewhere.

The greatest single temptation for the Japanese at present would appear to be Yunnan Province, China's "back door." There has been talk of a landing of 90,000 Japanese troops in Burma to try to drive through to Kunming, while there are said to be 700 to 800 planes in Burma, Thailand and Indo-China. Certainly Japan wants to strangle Free China and this is the most probable point of immediate action—a Burma drive with aid from Indo-China. But the signs of overwhelming Japanese strength are lacking and it should be remembered that Japanese leaders always have counted heavily on treacherous surprise, not now easy to accomplish.

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